



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management



Idaho State Office

June 1990

Idaho

Fish and Wildlife 2000

A Plan for the Future



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Mission Statement

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the balanced management of the Public Lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in a combination that will best serve the needs of the American people, and specifically, the people of Idaho.

Management is based upon the principles of multiple-use and sustained yield, a combination of uses that takes into account the long term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources. These resources include recreation, rangeland, forest, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness and natural, scenic, scientific, educational, and cultural values.

The actions described in this "Idaho Fish and Wildlife 2000" report are integral parts of the Idaho BLM overall multiple-use program.

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Idaho Fish and Wildlife 2000:

A Plan for the Future

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July 5, 1990

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Idaho Fish and Wildlife 2000

A Plan for the Future

Introduction

Idaho BLM has recently undertaken the mission and opportunity to develop significant, long-term guidance for management of its fish and wildlife resources. Each state is developing its own comprehensive policy guidance which draws from "Fish and Wildlife 2000, A Plan for the Future." This plan, approved by Director Burford in May of 1987, is the culmination of considerable effort and input from State Directors, field consultations, and State wildlife agencies. Workgroups were charged with developing visionary goals and objectives for guiding our Bureau's fish and wildlife program between now and the year 2000. In essence, it is a part of the "policy tier" of our planning system preceding the resource management plans (RMP) and activity plans. Statewide plans can provide even greater benefits.

The potential benefits of an Idaho BLM plan are many. It can help ensure that limited funds are assigned the highest priority for management actions and projects. It can enable managers at all levels to look at fish and wildlife programs in a larger context - to avoid duplication of work and to better understand overall priorities. It can encourage cooperation in solving problems and resource conflicts associated with fish and wildlife. Last, but not least, it can stimulate funding support at the national and local levels.

To paraphrase from Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," if you don't know where you are going, any road will take you there. The Idaho plan can be thought of as a road map. Not only will it help us to go in the direction we want to go with fish and wildlife resources, but it will also let us know how well we are doing along the route and should lead us to the correct end point with few detours and delays.



About 80 percent of the yearlong habitat of Idaho pronghorn antelope occurs on public land. Recent populations total over 17,000, with large numbers being found in the Salmon and Idaho Falls Districts.

Relationship to the Bureau Planning System

The Bureau Planning System is divided into three tiers: (1) a policy tier; (2) a resource management plan tier; and (3) an activity plan tier. The policy tier identifies goals, objectives, priorities, alternatives, and other factors for use in planning. This document is a part of that tier.

Significance of BLM Fish and Wildlife Resources

The Bureau of Land Management manages nearly 12 million acres in Idaho and nearly all of it is habitat to some type of fish and wildlife. These habitats vary widely from high mountain peaks and meadows to low desert flood plains, and from small, headwater streams to major river drainages. This abundance and diversity of public lands makes their fish and wildlife resources highly prized for their recreational, ecological, scien-

tific, social, historical, economic, cultural, educational, and aesthetic values. As the quality and quantity of the Nation's fish and wildlife habitats are negatively impacted, the varied habitats on public lands become increasingly important to maintaining a fish and wildlife heritage. Table 1 is a breakdown of the types of fish and wildlife habitats on BLM in Idaho.

Table 1. Fish and Wildlife Habitats on BLM Lands in Idaho

Habitat	Acres
Big game	8,902,820
Small game	11,875,460
Waterfowl	81,550
Riparian	58,000
Wetland	11,000
Lakes	10,360
Reservoirs	38,865
Streams (miles)	3,580



A number of key winter ranges for mule deer are found on BLM. Habitat protection and enhancement projects, such as shrub restoration, are underway in several Idaho districts.

The public lands administered by BLM are permanent or seasonal homes for over 100 species of mammals, 300 species of birds, 50 species of fish, 20 species of reptiles, and 15 species of amphibians. Major populations of deer, elk, moose, and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep winter on these lands. Approximately 95 percent of the California bighorn sheep, 80 percent of the pronghorn antelope, and 80 percent of the sage grouse are year-long residents on BLM lands. The Snake River Birds of Prey Area contains the highest known nesting density of raptors in the world. Other important wildlife are rabbits, pheasants, chukars, gray partridge, sharp-tailed grouse, mourning dove, three species of forest grouse, waterfowl, fur-bearers, and numerous sensitive species such as long-billed curlew and burrowing owls. Table 2 is the estimated number of big game animals in Idaho occurring on BLM-managed lands in 1987.

Table 2. Estimated Number of Big Game Animals on Idaho BLM Lands (1987)

Species	Numbers
Pronghorn antelope	17,285
Black bear	1,000
Mule deer	83,400
White-tailed deer	1,600
Elk	14,300
Moose	630
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	505
California bighorn sheep	600
Mountain goat	30
Cougar	285
Wild turkey	1,900

On or adjacent to BLM lands are over 3,000 miles of fishable streams, including important spawning and rearing areas for anadromous salmon and steelhead. These streams, along with nearly 39,000 surface acres of reservoirs and over 10,000 surface acres of lakes,

provide habitat for a wide variety of sport fish species from both coldwater and warmwater habitats, non-game species, and sensitive species.

The Bureau works closely with the State to maintain the fish and wildlife resources at levels which provide an enjoyable experience for the people who use Idaho's fish and wildlife. Fish and wildlife on the public lands provide both primary and secondary benefits. The primary benefits accrue to the hunters, fishermen, and non-consumptive users who combine effort, skill, their own equipment, and occasionally the services of a guide and outfitter to produce valuable recreation experiences. The secondary benefits from the fish and wildlife accrue to the communities whose businesses sell equipment, transportation, food and lodging to hunters, fishermen, and wildlife viewers who visit the communities in pursuit of their recreation.

Based on Bureau-wide statistics and the 1980 National survey of Hunting and Fishing, it is estimated that hunters used the public lands during the 1985-86 season for nearly 5 million days of hunting worth \$145 million in primary benefits. Over 3 million days of fishing took place on the public lands worth \$55 million in primary benefits. Observing wildlife was important to campers, hikers, and motorized travelers who spent 230 million hours on BLM lands and waters during the 1985-86 season. Conservatively, wildlife viewing is estimated as worth \$200 million in primary benefits. Both primary and secondary benefits of fish and wildlife are high in Idaho, and these values will increase as the population increases and tourism becomes more and more important to the State.

To ensure that the fish and wildlife resources on the public lands will continue to be available and managed for the use and enjoyment of the people of Idaho, the BLM will continue to work closely with the State to maintain or increase fish and wildlife at or near levels the available habitat can support. The BLM also works to protect and restore those species that have been designated as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) as well as those species that are declining in abundance but may not have been

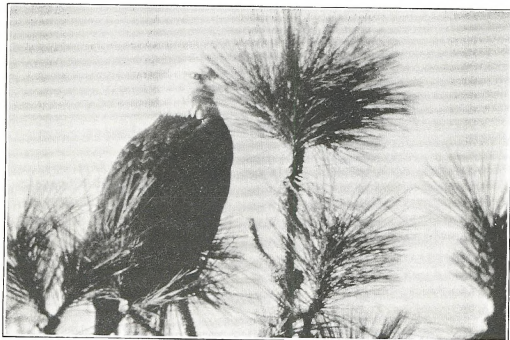
formally designated. When competition exists between wildlife and other uses, wildlife will receive equal consideration. Crucial habitats will be maintained through specific management actions or mitigation.

Federally-listed threatened and endangered (T/E) species in Idaho consist of two endangered mammals (Gray Wolf and Woodland Caribou), one threatened mammal (Grizzly Bear), three endangered birds (American Peregrine Falcon, Northern Bald Eagle, and Whooping Crane), and one endangered plant (Macfarlane's four-o'clock). All species have recovery plans being implemented. In addition, Idaho has some 118 species of candidate plants and animals as published in the *Federal Register* and more than 131 animal and plant species designated as sensitive under cooperative agreements with Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) and The Idaho Natural Heritage Program. Table 3 is a breakdown of these species. In some cases, animal species appear on both candidate and sensitive species list. Candidate and sensitive species are treated as if they were listed in BLM actions.

Table 3. Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, and Sensitive Plant and Animal Species on BLM in Idaho.

Group	T/E Listed	Candidate	Sensitive
Mammals	3	7	9
Birds	3	5	13
Reptiles	0	0	4
Amphibians	0	1	3
Fish	0	5	10
Invertebrates	0	17	N/A
Plants	1	80	92

A variety of management practices and related procedures are used in restoration of T/E, candidate, and sensitive species, including protection of key habitats such as nesting and roosting areas, acquisition of key habitats, and cooperation with IDFG on habitat management projects. One such method is "transplanting" (removing animals from areas where their survival is



A number of important bald eagle nesting and roosting habitats occur on BLM public land. This endangered species seems to be increasing in Idaho.

threatened or where they are abundant) to unoccupied habitat or to areas where populations are low. This technique has been especially successful in restoring a number of species, including California bighorn sheep, peregrine falcon, and other species of plants and animals. Where these species occur on BLM, management directives and actions will be addressed in the land use planning process and in development of habitat management or other resource management plans.

Preserving existing habitat, restoring degraded habitats, and participating in recovery planning are high priority responsibilities. Much of the credit for BLM's success goes to hunters, anglers, ranchers, resource users, conservation organizations, State agencies, and others who participate actively with the agency in planning or conducting their activities on the public lands in a manner that helps maintain fish, wildlife, and plant habitat at an adequate level and quality.

Biological diversity is a new and important thrust in the scientific community in view of worldwide loss of species and habitats. An increasing part of BLM's fish and wildlife program will be to identify, protect, and enhance areas of high species diversity, both plants and animals. An important tool in this effort is the Research Natural Area (RNA) program where we work with The Nature Conservancy and other groups and individuals. Biological diversity will become a part of future planning efforts and management decisions.

Forecasts of the Future

Forecasting is necessary to consider what the situation might be in the next decade. Assumptions developed are as follows:

Fish and Wildlife

Fish and wildlife will assume greater importance on the public lands as the economic significance of these resources to ranch, farm, and local economies increases.

The public lands will become increasingly important throughout the state as places where the American public can enjoy consumptive and non-consumptive uses of fish and wildlife. Further, fish and wildlife will gain greater importance as increased demands are placed upon public lands for other uses and as habitats are lost elsewhere. These resources also will increase in value as access to public lands is improved. The growing recognition of the importance of fish and wildlife will result in expanded support for the Bureau's program.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Political and judicial action has heightened the Bureau's awareness of T&E and special status species over the past few years. Idaho BLM managers and resource specialists must continue to be trained to manage for these species and to resolve conflicts between commodity uses and T&E species. The number of listed T&E species in Idaho will increase as the large backlog of candidate plant (80) and invertebrates (17) is processed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition to current candidate species, there are numerous other plant and animal species which have been, or soon will be, proposed for candidate status. These species, as well as numerous sensitive species, need to be managed actively in order to effect their recovery and prevent the need for formal listing.

Population

In terms of population growth, Idaho is fairly typical with respect to other western states. The population is predominantly Caucasian with relatively large segments of Hispanic and Native Americans. Idaho is atypical in that it continues to be a largely rural state while most nearby states have become significantly more urban than rural. Idaho is expected to experience significant gains in population (47 percent increase by the year 2010) with the southern and eastern portions of the state receiving most of that growth. The major concerns for BLM is not that growth will occur (all states are experiencing growth), but that this growth

will occur in areas where most of the BLM lands in Idaho are located. Such growth would lead to increasing demands for the goods and services provided by public lands in Idaho, including recreational uses of fish and wildlife.

Forests

Long-term projections for Idaho indicate that the demand for forest products will increase from an average 1.36 to 1.731 billion board feet, about a 21 percent increase. The BLM administered lands produce about 18 million board feet or 1.3 percent of the annual total harvest. This annual harvest is expected to remain fairly constant through the year 2000. However, intensive silvicultural practices, if fully implemented, could increase forest product output by as much as 25 percent if the commercial land base remains stable.

The most potentially serious effect of intensified management would be road construction and the stream siltation it often causes. However, programs based on an increased understanding of forest ecosystems and their management coupled with public participation in the forest management planning process will help minimize environmental impacts. Both the Federal government and the State of Idaho have strict legislation to protect biological and physical resources. Water quality and wildlife considerations are among the highest priority items analyzed in timber harvest operations planning. Riparian areas will continue to receive special attention during the planning process. The key to successful forest and multiple-use management in Idaho, will be sound decisions based on high quality planning, inventory, and monitoring.

Water

Competition for water will continue to increase in Idaho. Major wildlife related issues will include consumptive uses, non-consumptive uses, instream flows, and water quality. As the population of Idaho becomes more urban, the demand for water quality and non-con-

sumptive uses will continue to increase. The state legislature will struggle to balance various water laws, allocation systems, and water consumption procedures, with needs for healthy riparian and aquatic ecosystems. The upcoming Snake River Water Rights adjudication will set the precedent for adjudication of the remaining drainage basins. The Idaho Water Rights will provide both solutions and new problems for managing wildlife.

Agriculture

Croplands, pasturelands, forests, and rangelands provide fish and wildlife habitat. Changes in farming practices is reducing habitat for upland gamebirds. The IDFG will continue seeking opportunities for expenditure of Pheasant Stamp revenues for upland bird habitat development, especially on public lands. More private land owners will begin wildlife farming for economic benefits. Private lands formerly under contract for the Conservation Reserve Program will be returning to cropland status. This will eliminate a decade of private habitat improvement that provided major wildlife opportunities for the public. There will be increased public demand for habitat development on public lands, including isolated tracts.

Contamination

While the general public has become more aware of various types of contaminants, and more restrictions and care are taken in their use, some new types could have impacts on fish and wildlife resources. These include sprays for noxious weeds, grasshoppers, and the Russian wheat aphid, and impacts of hazardous wastes.

Minerals

Exploration for and development of energy and mineral resources in Idaho will continue to impact fish and wildlife and their habitats. While there are uncertain-

ties about the scope and rate of mineral and energy development in Idaho, some general assumptions can be made.

- Heap leaching activities for gold will increase.
- Phosphate mining activity in southeast Idaho should remain at present level with potential for slight increase.
- Oil and gas exploration, barring a discovery, should continue in its sporadic fashion, mostly in the over-thrust belt of southeastern Idaho.
- Locatable mineral mining law activity will likely increase.
- Saleable mineral activity (mostly sand, gravel, and cinder) will also likely steadily increase.

Increased mineral activity will increase the threat to wildlife in the form of loss, modification, and pollution of natural habitat. An influx of people will occur in certain areas. The need for plans to reduce mining impacts and restore mined areas will continue. Early public involvement and participation by State and Federal agencies will continue to be important.

Wilderness

A number of Wilderness areas are expected to be designated on BLM lands, creating additional opportunities to manage and observe wildlife in a natural setting. This may require innovative approaches to wildlife management.

Cooperation with State, Other Federal, Private Groups, and Tribes

There is a fine, but important, distinction between managing *wildlife* and managing *wildlife habitat*. The BLM, as the manager of the public land, has a broad responsibility to the public to maintain and improve the habitat or "home" for wildlife. But, except in special cases, the responsibility for managing the wildlife itself is legally vested with the individual States. There are exceptions. Marine mammals, migratory birds, and Federally listed threatened and endangered (T/E) species have become, at least in part, the responsibility of the Federal Government.

State Agencies

In Idaho, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) sets harvest seasons and quotas for game birds, mammals, and fish. They also conduct on-the-ground management and research for a variety of wildlife, including nongame species and species that are threatened and endangered. The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation has legal responsibility for plants, but the Heritage Program (now part of IDFG) has been designated the responsibility for monitoring rare plants. The Bureau conducts habitat inventories, monitoring, protection, restoration, and development activities on public lands while working with IDFG and other cooperators.

While BLM and IDFG have been cooperating for many years, the extent of cooperation and the degree of understanding has increased since Congress passed an amendment to the Sikes Act in 1974. This act requires cooperative BLM/State efforts for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife resources on the public lands. Cooperative agreements have been signed and many cooperative habitat management programs have been implemented as a result.

This plan continues the relationships of the past and will strengthen them as opportunities are available.

Other Federal Agencies

Cooperation with a number of other Federal agencies is very important to the management of fish and wildlife resources and these cooperative efforts will be increased in the future.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) through its Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, and Boise Field Office, has major responsibilities with T/E species. The BLM cooperates closely with them on all phases of T/E species work, including informal and formal consultations, clearances, development of species lists for biological assessments, and recovery efforts. Cooperation with the Ecological Services Office includes work with instream flow determinations, water rights for fish and wildlife, and mitigation efforts for lost habitats. Refuge and Fisheries Assistance Offices cooperate relative to T/E species and anadromous fisheries efforts. The Boise Field Office has been assisting BLM with raptor studies and this cooperation is expected to increase. In addition, the Fish and Wildlife Cooperative Research Unit at the University of Idaho, under the leadership of FWS and similar units in nearby states, continues to assist BLM with needed research.

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) in Idaho includes ten Forests within two regions (Region 1 in Missoula, Montana, and Region 4 in Ogden, Utah). In addition, the Hell's Canyon NRA is administered by Region 6 in Portland, Oregon. Cooperation is increasing between BLM and USFS, especially as related to riparian area enhancement projects and recovery efforts on T/E species such as the gray wolf. The Intermountain Forest and Range Experimental Station headquartered in Ogden continues to assist BLM with research projects dealing with fisheries/livestock interrelationships, riparian enhancement, and shrub development.

Animal Damage Control work is conducted by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

through its Boise Field Office. Yearly predator control plans are developed at the BLM District level, and are aimed at controlling problem animals rather than eliminating populations.

Cooperative efforts with other Federal agencies include working with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Bureau of Reclamation (BR) related to water quality standards, flows, and riparian matters, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Bonneville Power Authority (BPA), and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) regarding anadromous fisheries.

In addition to other Federal agencies, Idaho BLM works closely with BLM personnel in nearby states to solve fish and wildlife problems not restricted to state boundaries. Examples include recent work with bald eagles, peregrine falcons, mountain quail, riparian areas, and shrub restoration/protection.

Private Groups

Cooperation with private groups has been a long-standing and on-going effort, often needed because BLM lacks funding and personnel to do priority work. This cooperation has varied from (1) one-time project efforts such as a sportsman's group or Boy Scout Troop helping put in a wildlife guzzler to (2) long-term commitment from groups like The Nature Conservancy assisting with land exchanges, data bases for plant and animal species, and identification and evaluation of potential Research Natural Areas (RNA) and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). Various universities and private consultants continue to assist BLM in many ways.

Volunteer efforts have been very important to Idaho BLM in accomplishing needed fish and wildlife tasks. A notable example was the 1,000 volunteers from all walks of life who assisted in planting shrubs in the Squaw Butte area near Emmett after crucial big game winter range was destroyed by wildfire.

The Challenge Cost Share Program is an excellent way that outside groups can share funds, materials, and services with BLM to accomplish needed fish and wildlife work. The amount of these funds available to Idaho BLM in the past has been limited, but we hope this valuable program continues at an increased level in future years.

Tribes

Another important area of cooperation and coordination is with Indian Tribes. Both the Nez Perce and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes share ceded areas of hunting and fishing rights within lands managed by BLM. Of specific importance are anadromous fish resources related to the Northwest Power Act.

Current Program

Under the current program, the two primary purposes of the wildlife habitat management program are to provide pertinent data and expertise for land use decision-making and management processes, and to develop and protect wildlife and fish habitat pursuant to the management prescriptions specified in Resource Management Plans (RMP) and Habitat Management Plans (HMP). Major workloads include habitat inventory, monitoring, HMP preparation, and habitat improvement project development and maintenance.

Throughout its twenty-plus year history, the Bureau's HMP program has provided an effective and organized approach to management of fish and wildlife resources on public lands. The Sikes Act, which provided the foundation for development of cooperative HMPs, has provided a basis for forging stronger working relationships with BLM and State fish and wildlife agencies. In Idaho, BLM has initiated 58 HMPs covering over 2,645,000 acres and 300 stream miles of habitat. These HMPs were developed for a wide variety of resource problems and fish and wildlife species, and are in various stages of implementation. All but 17 of the

HMPs also have Sikes Act Agreements. An additional 18 HMPs are being prepared.

The Bureau's T&E species management efforts are designed to comply with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to avoid jeopardizing the continuing existence of T&E species and help bring about their recovery. Emphasis is on maintaining the collection of baseline data and cooperative studies to develop and implement management plans, and on activities to help prevent proposed or candidate species from being listed as threatened or endangered. It also requires use of such data to ensure that Bureau actions do not jeopardize T&E species so that other resource development programs move ahead without unnecessary delays.

The major objectives of the Bureau's current program, as reflected in budget documents, are to:

- Ensure compliance with the statutory requirements of the ESA by conducting inventories of T&E species' habitat; assisting in the preparation and implementation of recovery or other management plans; monitoring habitats to ensure that objectives for T&E habitat development and protection are being met; and through the Section 7 consultation process.
- Conduct fish and wildlife habitat inventories and studies to provide data for multiple-use planning, preparation of HMPs, and resolution of conflicts between resource development and protection activities.
- Prepare and implement HMPs to address fish and wildlife habitat development and protection needs, including riparian, identified through the land use planning process.
- Monitor plans or agreements to determine changes or trends in regard to habitat development and protection objectives specified in activity plans.

Table 4 lists the Idaho budgets for the Wildlife Program since 1981. The Program (4350) was divided in 1985 from a united funding source into sub-activities for habitat management (4351) and endangered species management (4352).

Table 5 shows the January 1990 staffing distribution of professional biologists and botanists for Idaho BLM by Resource Area, District, and State Offices. To reverse this trend, we have added two zone fisheries biologists in 1989. Idaho has six districts and 15 resource areas. These numbers have remained relatively constant dur-

ing the last few years except that the number of fishery biologists had decreased from six in 1979 to two in 1988. Generally, Idaho has a wildlife biologist at each of these levels. In a few cases, another specialist "dual hats" into one of these positions. A higher than usual number of biologists are located in the Boise District and its Bruneau Resource Area due to the research and management efforts connected with the Snake River Birds of Prey Area (SRBOPA). The district-level botanists are presently both students under the cooperative education program.

Table 4. Funding of the Wildlife Program for Idaho BLM (\$000)

Year	4350	4351	4352	Total
1981	1,651	—	—	1,651
1982	1,435	—	—	1,435
1983	1,395	—	—	1,395
1984	1,320	—	—	1,320
1985	—	1,247	218	1,465
1986	—	1,161	178	1,339
1987	—	1,204	178	1,382
1988	—	1,460	243	1,703
1989	1,905	—	—	1,905

Table 5. Staffing Distribution for Idaho BLM

Office	Number of Offices	Wildlife Biologists	Fishery Biologists	Fish/Wild Biologists	Botanists
Resource Area	15	17	1	—	—
District	6	5	3	—	2 (co-op)
State	1	—	—	1	1
Totals	22	25	4	1	3

Recommended Program Goals for the Future

Component Statement

The program recommended for the next decade consists of six major components. It defines the program according to clear, manageable categories, and provides a focus for program direction through the BLM manual, budget, and Annual Work Plan processes.

Because the goals and objectives which follow will serve as a guide for the management of fish and wildlife resources on the public lands through the year 2000, definitions of goals and objectives are important. The following definitions from Bureau Manual 1601 were used in development of the document.

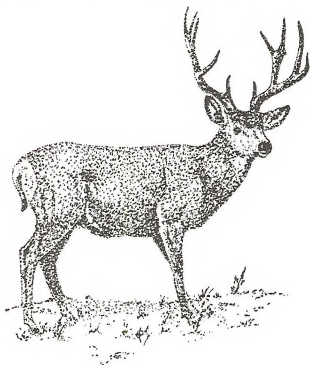
Goal: The desired state or condition that a resource management policy or program is designed to achieve. A goal is usually not quantifiable and may not have a specific date by which it is to be completed. Goals are the basis from which objectives are developed.

Objectives: Planned results to be achieved within a stated time period. Objectives are subordinate to goals, are narrower in scope and shorter in range. (Also, objectives should be measurable and quantifiable.)

Program goals are organized into six major components: (1) wildlife habitat management; (2) fisheries habitat management; (3) special status species habitat management; (4) human resources management; (5) internal coordination and support; and (6) external coordination.

Wildlife Habitat Management

Public lands in Idaho support an abundance and variety of wildlife that are valuable for their social and economic benefits. As the quality and quantity of wildlife habitat are impacted, the rich array of habitats on public lands becomes increasingly important to maintain national fish and wildlife heritage. The need to manage this heritage has been recognized in various laws. The conservation of fish and wildlife resources is one of the major guiding principles of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). Direction and policy for managing fish and wildlife is also contained in other legislation, Executive Orders, and directives as summarized in Appendixes A and B.



Mule deer are the most common big game species using BLM habitats. Nearly 85,000 mule deer spend at least part of their life cycle on BLM-administered land.

The basic purpose of the wildlife habitat management component is to manage the public lands in a manner that will protect and enhance habitat for fish and wildlife. The primary means of accomplishing this are through resource management planning and subsequent implementation of decisions for wildlife management, protection, and improvement; coordination of day-to-day land management decisions on the ground; and through the implementation of habitat management and improvement projects.

Goal 1 - Riparian Area Management

Restore and enhance riparian systems and associated uplands to increase benefits and values to wildlife habitat, erosion control, forage, late season streamflow, and water quality.

Goal 2 - Big Game Habitat Management

Ensure that big game species on public lands are provided habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain population levels identified in management plans.

Goal 3 - Upland Game Habitat Management

Ensure that upland game species on the public lands are provided habitat of sufficient quantity and quality to sustain populations at levels identified in management plans.

Goal 4 - Raptor Habitat Management

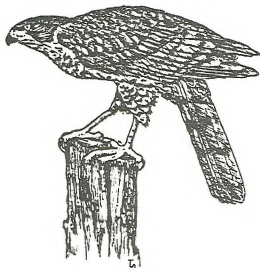
Provide suitable habitat conditions for birds of prey on public lands in Idaho through the conservation and management of essential habitat components (including habitat for prey species), especially in areas where birds of prey concentrate during some period of the year, or in important habitats where populations are suppressed.

Goal 5 - Waterfowl Habitat Management

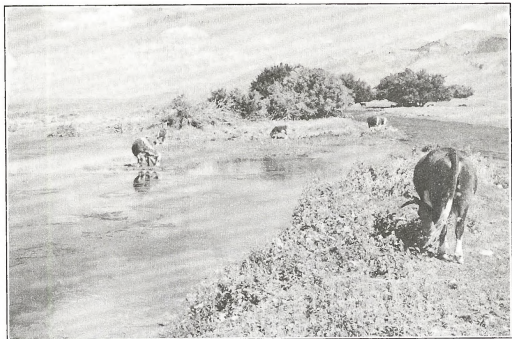
Help perpetuate and improve the diversity and abundance of waterfowl by ensuring protection, management, and development of the wetland habitats on the public lands in Idaho.

Goal 6 - Overall Habitat Management Program

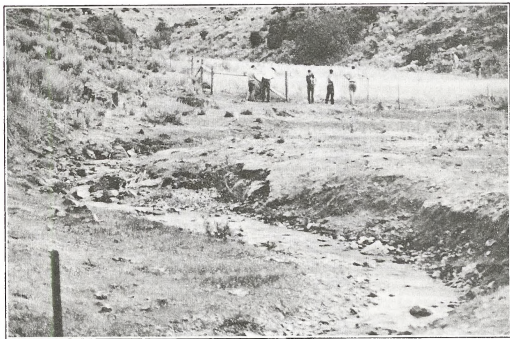
Ensure optimum populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife resources on public lands by restoring, maintaining, and enhancing habitat conditions through management plans and actions integrated with other uses of public lands through coordination with other programs, full partnership with the State, management initiatives, and direct habitat improvement projects. This goal would also include programs involving special habitats and non-game species.



This Cooper's hawk is one of 15 raptor species known to use BLM's Snake River Birds of Prey Area. Fifteen other key raptor areas have been identified for public lands in Idaho.



Season-long grazing by cattle has been the main cause of degradation in BLM riparian areas. Major efforts are underway to improve these important areas.



This riparian area was destroyed by a wildfire. The exclosure shows rapid recovery of riparian vegetation after only one year of protection from grazing. Fences are only one tool in riparian improvement work.

Fisheries Habitat Management

The streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs of the public lands in Idaho provide important spawning, rearing, and other key habitat components for many species of cold and warm water fish. To effectively manage fishery resources on the public lands, the Bureau recognizes the need to:

- Maintain a partnership with State, Federal, and various private interests, such as the Northwest Power Planning Council;
- Identify significant habitats that are required for the restoration and enhancement of high-value species; and
- Improve habitats for such species, giving priority to projects with the best net economic returns based on fisheries values.

Goal 1 - Riparian Area Management

Restore and enhance riparian systems and associated uplands to increase benefits and values to fisheries habitat, erosion control, forage, late season streamflow, and water quality.

Goal 2 - Anadromous Species

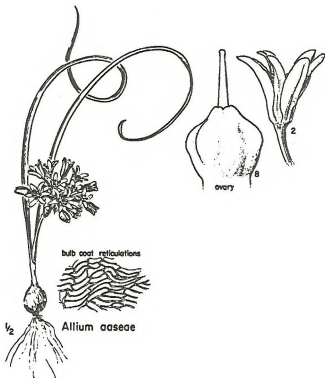
Provide, protect, and enhance the habitat quality and quantity of anadromous fish streams on public lands in Idaho, especially as related to spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and steelhead.

Goal 3 - Resident Species

Manage habitat to protect and enhance the diversity and abundance of resident species of fish that spend all or part of their life cycles on public lands in Idaho. This includes both cold and warm water species such as bass, rainbow and cutthroat trout, and non-game species.

Special Status Species Management

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) assigns the responsibility for managing federally listed T/E species to the Federal government. Federal agencies are directed to carry out programs for T/E species and the ecosystems upon which they depend which will bring these species and their habitats to a condition where the protective measures provided by the ESA are no longer necessary. The BLM has been assigned two major responsibilities. One is to seek means to ensure recovery of listed species on BLM lands. The other is to ensure that any Federal action authorized, funded, or carried out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of T/E species or result in destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. To meet this second mandate T&E



Acse's Onion is a priority-one Candidate for the Endangered plant list. It is known only from Idaho. Eighty percent of the wild onion's population is on state and private land not protected under the Endangered Species Act and is being threatened by housing developments and mining operations. Efforts are underway to protect the remaining 20 percent growing on public land.

plant and animal clearances are required for all proposed major actions on Bureau lands. These clearances are done as a support activity for the benefiting sub-activity and are funded by that sub-activity

The mandatory requirements of the ESA have the potential for imposing major constraints on other uses of the public lands. In many cases, there is no managerial discretion for carrying out programs that conflict with T/E objectives. To minimize these constraints and to ensure timely development of public land resources, the BLM has implemented a program to minimize the number of species that may require listing as T/E. Clearances for T&E species on Bureau projects are completed and documented and are available for review by the public interest groups.

In recent years, the FWS has focused its attention on the backlog of species that are candidates for listing. This has resulted nationwide in the annual listing of 15-20 species annually that occur on BLM administered lands. This trend is expected to continue in the absence of positive land management efforts to prevent the need for listing. Recent listings have been primarily plants and fish. Currently, BLM management affects 127 species listed as T/E (45 plants and 82 animals, including fish). Recovery plans have been developed for seventy-three of these.

Goal 1 - Federally-listed Species

Increase populations of T/E plants, fish, and wildlife on lands managed by BLM, and restore species and populations to historic ranges. No BLM actions should threaten the continued existence of any species. Recovery efforts should be consistent with BLM land use plans and specific recovery plans, after consultation with the USFWS and appropriate State Agencies.

Goal 2 Proposed/Candidate Species

Actively manage the habitats of such species to increase populations of plants and animals to levels

where their existence is no longer being threatened and there is no need for Federal listing. Assist with studies to determine habitat requirements, population numbers, and limiting factors.

Goal 3 State-listed and Sensitive Species

Manage habitats in cooperation with State agencies and private groups such as the Nature Conservancy and Idaho Native Plant Society so that rare plants and animals can be protected and enhanced, removing the need for future listing of species.

Human Resources Management

The success of any program is directly tied to the personnel responsible for that program. Thus, the numbers, training, available tools and equipment, and morale of Idaho BLM wildlife biologists, fisheries biologists, botanists, and other specialists and technicians with fish and wildlife responsibilities are vital to continuing and expanding Idaho's fish and wildlife program.

Goal 1 - Balanced Workload

Improve program effectiveness by placement of proper numbers of skilled specialists in proper locations to meet program priorities.

Goal 2 - Training, Tools, and Equipment

Enhance program effectiveness by providing needed "state-of-the-art" training, tools, and equipment for program personnel.

Goal 3 - Morale

Develop techniques to achieve high morale and maintain professionalism among program personnel.

Internal Coordination and Support

The basis of internal coordination is an interdisciplinary approach to management. During the project development phase, many conflicts and problems can be resolved with early input from all resources affected by a proposal. This approach encourages free and open discussion of potential impacts. It allows the biologist to provide information on how programs and activities will affect the wildlife resources, and it keeps the other program specialists aware of their responsibilities to safeguard fish and wildlife, when planning on-the-ground program activities.

This coordination with other programs and activities of the BLM is vital to the wildlife program in Idaho because every acre of habitat is or has the potential of being affected by one or more of these programs. The challenge is to manage such uses for maximum benefits of all uses. Accurate, up-to-date fish and wildlife species and habitat information plays a key role in this process.

Goal

Increase the total value of multiple uses of public lands, and sustain optimum populations of fish and wildlife by maintaining or improving their habitats with an interdisciplinary approach to management of other BLM resource programs.

External Consultation

BLM must depend on the public, private organizations, other State and Federal agencies, and scientists from colleges and universities to contribute detailed knowledge and skills to its resource management efforts. Thus, meaningful cooperative relationships with other agencies and organizations are essential.

Goal 1 - Cooperation with State Agencies

Recognize State management of resident fish and wildlife species through enhancement of the existing State/Federal partnership for species/habitat management.

Goal 2 - Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies

Enhance Bureau cooperative relationships with other Federal agencies through frequent consultation and coordination.

Goal 3 - Cooperation with Conservation Organizations

Improve program effectiveness through the development and maintenance of active cooperation with conservation groups at all levels.

Goal 4 - Private Investments

Develop incentives to encourage benefitting users, including local governments, interest groups, educational institutions, and individuals, to invest in fish and wildlife habitat management and enhancement.

Goal 5 - Cooperation with Commodity Groups

Develop and nurture constructive relationships with non-wildlife and fishery-oriented public land user groups to promote an understanding of ecological and environmental principles connected to a proactive fish and wildlife program.

Recommended Program Objectives for the Future

Wildlife Habitat Management

Related to the Bureau's "Fish and Wildlife 2000: A Plan for the Future", BLM teams have completed strategic plans for managing habitats of waterfowl, raptors, and desert bighorn sheep on public lands. Additional strategic plans are being developed for upland game birds, "watchable" wildlife, and animal inns (snag management). Future strategic plans are planned for additional wildlife species and their habitats. It is recognized that non-game and "watchable" species occur in all categories of fish, wildlife, and T/E plants and animals.

Idaho specialists were involved in the development of nearly all the strategic plans, often in key team positions. The strategic plans provide excellent background and guidance for management of specific wildlife habitats. They are also important sources of informing our various publics about habitat problems, our plans for solving those problems, and often contain information about funding and personnel needs.

Goal 1 - Riparian Area Management

Riparian areas are finite and extremely limited portions of the lands managed by the BLM. These areas provide a biological diversity found nowhere else on surrounding lands. As such, enhancement and maintenance of these areas is the highest priority of the Bureau.

Riparian areas in good condition are important to wildlife in many ways. Healthy riparian areas support much higher numbers and diversity of wildlife than do adjacent vegetative zones. They provide year-long, seasonal, or incidental thermal and hiding cover. They provide food either directly as forage or indirectly as habitat for prey species. They function as travel lanes for wildlife moving from one vegetative zone or ecotone to another and as migratory routes for wildlife that

change habitats in the spring and fall.

Structure, density, and kind of riparian vegetation is also important to wildlife. Raptors use the upper levels of trees, both dead and alive, for roosts and nests. Mid-level zones of small trees and shrubs support a variety of birds, mammals, and other wildlife for nesting, cover, and feeding on such things as berries and insects. Lower levels provide food and cover for many small mammals such as voles and mice, ungulates such as deer, and various predators. Density of vegetation often determines which kind of wildlife will use the riparian area; species such as quail need thick cover to escape predators while species such as rabbits rely on eyesight and speed. The kind of vegetation type is also important for the quality and amount of food and cover it provides.

Free water is a requirement for most wildlife species and healthy riparian systems provide dependable sources of high quality drinking water.

Objective 1: Inventory, classify, and prioritize all riparian areas with present or potential benefits to wildlife. Areas include springs, wet meadows, ponds, and intermittent streams where protection and/or development could result in important wildlife habitat. Earlier planning inventories were not done with the intensity needed for our present riparian initiative, and more detailed inventories are needed. Prioritization will allow the most important riparian areas to be improved first, as funds and manpower become available.

Objective 2: Develop and implement an Idaho BLM riparian policy which will include wildlife resources. Utilize the University of Idaho "Policy Analysis Group" to ensure all public concerns are considered in formulating the policy.

Objective 3: Intensify the riparian area protection and enhancement program so that 75 percent of BLM riparian areas are in good to excellent condition by the year 2000. From the standpoint of wildlife habitat, this enhancement would include: (1) increasing numbers and diversity of riparian vegetation; (2) improving

structural composition to provide habitats for many types of wildlife; (3) increasing length and width of riparian areas, where appropriate, to provide better travel/migration routes for wildlife; (4) protecting riparian vegetation to the extent that wildlife species will have adequate food, cover, and other life-cycle requirements; and (5) providing pollution-free, consistent drinking water.

Objective 4: Continue to include and manage for wildlife values in the pilot (demonstration) riparian projects that each Idaho BLM District began in 1986. Ensure that all interested publics remain involved in the management of these areas. New demonstration areas should be initiated as needed. All projects will include small monitoring (control) enclosures to assist in measuring progress.

Objective 5: Ensure that needed research and studies related to wildlife habitat in riparian areas is conducted as such needs are identified and prioritized. Literature on wildlife use and needs in riparian areas will be monitored and included in riparian bibliographies we routinely produce and update. Seek Challenge Cost Share funding for riparian/wildlife research or studies proposed by cooperating agencies or groups.

Objective 6: Develop and continue interdisciplinary statewide monitoring efforts in riparian areas (including wildlife habitat) to enable measurement of progress. Continue to develop new and better monitoring techniques, but not at the expense of losing meaningful data from existing studies.

Goal 2 - Big Game Habitat Management

Big game habitat on BLM has been of high interest for many years, especially where conflicts have arisen with other land use activities such as livestock grazing, mining, and timber harvesting. Grazing EIS's, Resource Management Plans, Environmental Assessments, etc., have resulted in the collection of better information on big game habitats than most other wildlife resources due to the interest in and the economic value of big

game. As stated earlier, Idaho public lands are crucial to the well being of many big game populations, especially California bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, mule deer, and elk. This does not mean that we have all the information needed to manage big game; wildlife are dynamic with periodic variations in populations and areas of concentration, and are influenced by factors such as human disturbances, changes in land-use practices, and vegetation changes due to grazing pressures, disease, wildfires, etc. Such fluctuations can greatly alter management needs.

Objective 1: Inventory, classify, and prioritize all habitat on BLM with present or potential benefit to big game. Crucial habitats such as important winter ranges for deer and elk and lambing grounds for bighorn sheep should receive the highest priorities. Where conflicts arise, such as big game depredation on crops and haystacks, rapid evaluation of habitat should be conducted in cooperation with IDFG rather than waiting for the next cycle of land use planning for that locality.

Objective 2: Coordinate the development of management plans for big game habitat with IDFG. Assist the IDFG with developing their five-year species management plans and long-term management goals. Work closely with IDFG in the development and updates of our planning documents and Habitat Management Plans (HMP's) for big game habitat, especially regarding population numbers.

Objective 3: Continue big game habitat protection and enhancement projects in line with priorities developed previously and in ongoing HMP's. Continue shrub restoration projects at Squaw Butte (Cascade) and Wildhorse (Shoshone) to bring back crucial mule deer, elk, and antelope winter ranges destroyed by wildfires. In addition to normal plantings of shrubs, combine these restoration efforts with active volunteer programs, field testing of new varieties of plants, and studies to reduce effects and spread of annual grasses. Increased use of "Greenstripping" techniques should be used to protect newly established shrubs and shrub seed sources from future wildfires.

Objective 4: Maintain existing projects and structures developed to protect and improve big game habitat on BLM. Fences designed: (1) to pass or guide migrating big game such as deer and antelope; (2) as small enclosures to protect and monitor crucial habitats; and (3) to protect spring heads or wildlife guzzlers from damage by livestock, have only received emergency maintenance during recent years. Wildlife waterers such as guzzlers are also often in need of better repair.

Objective 5: Ensure that management actions and practices are consistent in giving big game resources equal considerations in all multiple use decisions. Big game will receive preference in crucial habitats. Maintain or acquire needed expertise in field offices to provide managers with information on big game habitats needed to make such decisions.

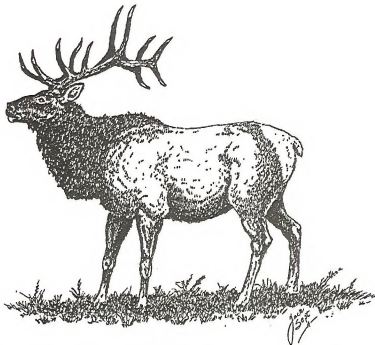
Objective 6: Continue to develop, implement, and complete needed cooperative agreements and HMP's to solve big game habitat problems on the public lands. In most cases, implement and complete existing HMP's before initiating new ones. Idaho examples include the California bighorn sheep study (Boise District); Curlew Valley mule deer winter range (Burley District); elk habitats at Sand Creek (Idaho Falls District), Wil-

low Creek Summit (Salmon District), and Johnson Hills (Shoshone District); and big game habitat at Craig Mountain (Coeur d'Alene District).

Objective 7: Monitor habitats and projects to evaluate progress and enable re-direction of efforts. New techniques should not be adopted at the expense of analyzing data already collected.

Objective 8: Cooperative research and studies will continue to (1) add to knowledge base of specific big game populations, key habitat areas and migration routes, and their habitat requirements and (2) to improve the Bureau's ability to predict the effects of land management actions and projects on big game resources. Key ongoing cooperative research on big game habitat is being done on California bighorn sheep in Boise District and on the Sands elk herd in Idaho Falls District.

Objective 9: Opportunities for acquisition of crucial big game habitat, whether by exchange or purchase, will receive high priority. Groups such as The Nature Conservancy and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation may assist with this effort. Willingness to sell or trade will be a primary consideration.



Key winter habitats and important season-long habitats for Rocky Mountain elk are located on most Idaho BLM Districts.

Goal 3 - Upland Game Habitat Management

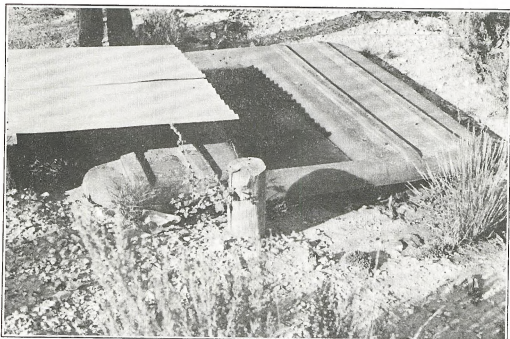
Many Idaho upland game populations have decreased in recent years. These include sage grouse, pheasants, and chukar partridges, which have abundant habitat on public lands, and pheasants, which are the main species using the approximately 51,000 acres of BLM wildlife isolated tracts in Boise, Burley, and Shoshone Districts. Other important and unique species, such as Columbian sharp-tailed grouse and mountain quail, face extinction from major portions of their former ranges.

Reasons for declining populations are not fully known. Years of wet springs during hatching and droughts were factors. Changes in land use practices is an important factor. Pheasant and gray partridge numbers have decreased where agriculture has changed to "clean" farming (sprinkler systems, no fence rows, increased use of pesticides, fall plowing, etc.). Riparian area degradation seems to relate directly to decreases in species such as mountain quail.

An upland game team has been formed under the leadership of the Boise District wildlife program leader to develop a strategic plan for the future management of BLM upland game habitats. While this strategic plan will be Bureau-wide in scope, most findings and recommendations should be directly applicable to Idaho public lands.

The timing of this emphasis with IDFG's Habitat Improvement Program (HIP) funded by upland game stamp fees, and the recent commitment of the IDFG towards improving upland game populations, is excellent and should result in major habitat improvements and more wildlife on public lands.

Objective 1: Inventory, classify, and prioritize all habitat on BLM with present or potential benefit to upland game species. Crucial habitats such as riparian areas, wet meadows, winter cover, leks and nesting areas, etc., should receive highest priorities for protection, retention, and enhancement.



Water developments (guzzlers) for wildlife are important tools in maintaining populations of species such as antelope, sage grouse, and chukar partridges. They also spread distribution of wildlife

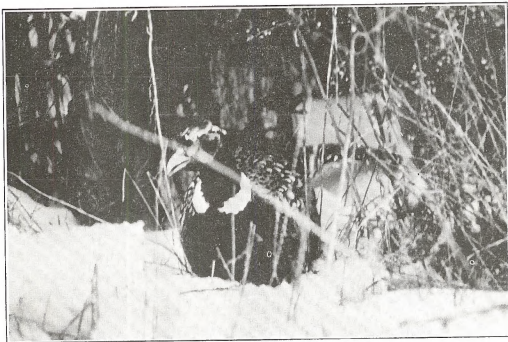
Objective 2: Coordinate the development of management plans for upland game habitat with IDFG. Assist the IDFG with developing their five-year species management plans and long-term management goals for upland game. Work closely with IDFG in the development and updates of BLM planning documents and HMP's for upland game.

Objective 3: Increase cooperative work with IDFG under their HIP program to improve habitats and populations of upland game on public lands. Such projects can include improvements such as water developments, food and cover plots, reintroductions, etc. Expand the highly successful Wildlife Isolated Tracts program into additional areas in the Boise, Burley, and Shoshone Districts, and activate the program in the Idaho Falls District. Of particular importance, are the cooperative farming agreements where food, cover, and water are provided by cooperative farmers. Utilize "Greenstripping" techniques to protect these important tracts from wildfires.

Objective 4: Maintain existing projects and structures developed to protect and improve upland game habitat on public lands. This includes projects such as fences around isolated tracts, signs describing the program and designating the tracts as open for public hunting, maintaining wildlife water sources, maintaining sources of cover and food through continued studies into plant materials and their desirability for upland game.

Objective 5: Ensure that management actions and practices are consistent in giving upland game resources equal considerations in all multiple use decisions and preference within crucial habitats. Maintain or acquire needed expertise in field offices to provide managers with information on upland game habitats needed to make such decisions.

Objective 6: Continue to develop, implement, and complete cooperative agreements and HMP's to accomplish land use planning goals for upland game habitat on the public lands. In most cases, implement and complete existing HMP's before initiating new ones.



Important winter cover for pheasants in areas of clean farming practices is provided through BLM's Wildlife Isolated Tracts Program, currently in effect in three of Idaho's six BLM districts.

Objective 7: Monitor habitats and projects to evaluate progress and enable re-direction of efforts. New techniques should not be adopted at the expense of analyzing data already collected.

Objective 8: Continue cooperative research and studies to (1) add to knowledge base of specific upland game populations and their habitat requirements, and (2) to improve the Bureau's ability to predict the effects of land management actions and projects on upland game resources. Cooperative research has recently been completed related to land use practices and habitat requirements of the Columbian sharp-tailed grouse in the Boise District. This project is now moving into a management and habitat protection stage in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy and IDFG. Continue ongoing IDFG/BLM/University of Idaho research with sage grouse and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse habitat selection in the Burley District. Continue BLM/IDFG research on effects of prescribed fires of sage grouse habitat and populations in the Idaho Falls District. Cooperative efforts to restore mountain quail populations and habitats have recently begun.

Objective 9: Give high priority to acquisition of crucial upland game habitat, whether by exchange or purchase, will receive high priority. Groups such as The Nature Conservancy may assist with this effort. Willingness to sell or trade will be a primary consideration in setting priorities.

Goal 4 - Raptor Habitat Management

Raptor habitat management on public lands is an integral part of BLM's overall multiple-use program. Idaho has had a leadership role with research and management activities on raptors and their prey on our unique Snake River Birds of Prey Area south of Boise. In addition, many Idaho Districts have specific projects involving raptors such as burrowing owls, Swainson's hawks, and ferruginous hawks. Our work with T/E raptor species such as bald eagles and peregrine falcons is described later.



The BLM has long been involved in reintroduction and recovery efforts with the endangered peregrine falcon.

The BLM has also developed a strategic plan for raptor habitat management, and Idaho BLM specialists had major involvement in its development. The document establishes specific objectives and management actions to be implemented during the next decade to reach Bureau goals for raptor habitat management.

Objective 1: Inventory, classify, and prioritize all habitat on BLM with present or potential benefit to raptor species. Of the 223 key raptor areas identified in the raptor strategic plan for the 11 western states, 16 are on public lands in Idaho. More intensive inventory efforts may discover more key raptor areas or areas with high potential, and prioritization should indicate where protection or project work is needed most.

Objective 2: Coordinate the development of management plans for raptor habitat with IDFG. Assist the IDFG with developing their five-year species management plans and long-term management goals for raptors as part of their non-game program. Work closely with IDFG to develop and update BLM planning documents and HMP's related to raptor habitat.

Objective 3: Increase cooperative work with IDFG and other interested agencies and groups, such as The Raptor Research Foundation, to protect and enhance habitat for birds of prey. Such work will include an information and education phase to demonstrate the benefits of raptors through brochures, speakers bureaus, participation in Project WILD training, public service videos, etc. Projects will include such things as planting and/or preserving roost and nest trees, use of artificial nest boxes, protection of key trees from firewood cutting, creating artificial nesting platforms, and reducing human disturbance to nest sites.

Objective 4: Maintain existing projects and structures developed to protect and improve habitat for raptors. Included are such projects as artificial nesting platforms, kestrel and owl nest boxes, fences designed to reduce human disturbance to nests, and roost/nest trees.

Objective 5: Ensure that management actions and practices are consistent in giving habitat for raptors equal consideration in all multiple use decisions and priority consideration in crucial habitats. Maintain or acquire needed expertise at field offices to provide managers with information on raptors and their habitats needed to make such decisions. A source of available expertise which can be utilized is the new Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center described under Objective 8.

Objective 6: Continue to develop, implement, and complete needed cooperative agreements and HMP's to solve raptor habitat problems on the public lands. In most cases, implement and complete existing HMP's before initiating new ones. Ongoing raptor HMP's include the Snake River Birds of Prey Area (SRBOPA) in Boise District and several bald eagle project areas de-

scribed under T/E species management, although raptor habitat management is an important component in most Idaho HMP's.

Objective 7: Monitor habitats and projects to evaluate progress and enable re-direction of efforts. New techniques should not be adopted at the expense of analyzing data already collected.

Objective 8: Intensify cooperative research and studies to 1) add to the knowledge base of specific raptor populations, their prey bases, and their habitat requirements, and 2) to improve the Bureau's ability to predict the effects of land management actions and projects on raptor resources. Recent cooperative studies have dealt with nesting of Swainson's and ferruginous hawks in southern Idaho (with Boise State University): raptor use in the Blackfoot River Canyon (with the USFWS), merlin populations (IDFG and consultants), use of power lines by ravens (Pacific Power and Light), and effects of human disturbance on nesting prairie falcons (Idaho Power Company). These studies will continue. In 1990, new studies are beginning on merlin nesting populations and effects of toxic mining wastes on eagles (with IDFG and consultants). The research arm of Boise District's SRBOPA is deeply involved in a four-year study of the effects of Idaho National Guard activities in the SRBOPA on the raptors and their prey.

A strong movement is underway to establish a Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center in Boise as soon as possible in 1990. This Center would be a cooperative effort between BLM and Boise State University. It would also include specialists from the IDFG, The Peregrine Fund, the USFWS, and other interested groups and agencies. While initially the Center would concentrate on the Idaho National Guard research and the training of students in raptor biology, efforts will soon expand to deal with much broader raptor habitat problems. The staff will be available to assist with problems related to the 223 key raptor areas identified in the raptor strategic report. The SRBOPA research staff will be shifted from the Boise District staff to the Center and more specialists added as programs and funding permits.

Objective 9: Opportunities for acquisition of crucial raptor habitat, whether by exchange or purchase, will receive high priority. Groups such as The Nature Conservancy may assist with this effort. Willingness to sell or trade will be a primary consideration in setting priorities.

Goal 5 - Waterfowl Habitat Management

Loss of wetlands in the United States during the last 20 years has been between 400,000 and 500,000 acres per year. Over 50 percent of wetlands have been lost in the last 200 years. This loss has resulted in substantial reductions in habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife. To prevent further loss and to rebuild and preserve important wetlands will take a united effort of federal, state, and local agencies plus interested groups and citizens.

The BLM alone has the stewardship responsibilities for about 20 million acres of wetlands. While thought of as mainly managing desert-type rangelands, BLM does have a major role in safeguarding these important wetland habitats. The effort will be tied to President Bush's program of "No Net Loss of Wetlands."

A strategic plan, "Waterfowl Habitat Management of Public Lands: A Strategy for the Future" has been developed by a BLM team (with input by Idaho specialists) and was approved for implementation in February 1989. Specific management opportunities and recommended strategies are identified by the team to help BLM more effectively manage wetlands to benefit waterfowl. Recommendations includes BLM's participation in implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

In Idaho, the BLM has identified 81,550 acres of waterfowl habitat. The potential exists for considerably more acres as we improve riparian and wetland areas and work on more cooperative waterfowl enhancement projects with IDFG.

Objective 1: Inventory, classify, retain, and prioritize all habitat on BLM with present or potential benefits for

waterfowl resources. Approximately 70 key areas have been identified on Idaho public lands which have ongoing or potential waterfowl management activities. More intensive inventory may discover additional key waterfowl habitats or areas with high potential. Prioritization should indicate where protection or project work is needed most.

Objective 2: Coordinate the development of management plans for waterfowl habitat with IDFG. Assist the IDFG with developing their five-year species management plans and long-term management goals. Work closely with IDFG in the development and updates of BLM planning documents and HMP's for waterfowl habitat. Coordinate waterfowl habitat programs with the USFWS, especially for wetland classification and mapping and the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Objective 3: Increase cooperative work with IDFG and other interested agencies and groups, such as Ducks Unlimited, to protect and enhance habitats for waterfowl. Continue programs such as the placement of goose nesting platforms and wood duck boxes, island development in small reservoirs, etc., for quality nesting and brooding habitats.

Objective 4: Maintain existing projects and structures developed to protect and improve habitat for waterfowl. Included are protective fences, water development structures, plantings for waterfowl food, goose nesting platforms, wood duck nesting boxes, signing of management areas, and maintaining artificial islands in small reservoirs.

Objective 5: Ensure that management actions and practices are consistent in giving habitat for waterfowl equal consideration in all multiple use decisions and priority consideration in crucial habitats. Maintain or acquire needed expertise at field offices to provide managers with information on waterfowl and their habitat requirements needed to make such decisions.

Objective 6: Continue to develop, implement, and complete needed cooperative agreements and HMP's to solve waterfowl habitat problems on public lands. In

most cases, implement and complete existing HMP's before initiating new ones. Examples of waterfowl HMP's are the Ted Trueblood and Indian Creek Reservoir (Boise District), Milner Reservoir (Burley District), South Fork of Snake River (Idaho Falls District), Thousand Springs/Chilly Slough (Salmon District), Star Lake and Thorn Creek Reservoir (Shoshone District), and Clearwater River Islands, Little Salmon River, Chaney, Little Pine Bar, and Hideaway Island goose nesting HMP's (Coeur d'Alene District).

Objective 7: Monitor habitats and projects to evaluate progress and enable re-direction of efforts. New techniques should not be adopted at the expense of analyzing data already collected.

Objective 8: Intensify cooperative research and studies to (1) add to the knowledge base of specific waterfowl populations and habitat requirements, and (2) to improve the Bureau's ability to predict the effects of land management actions and projects on waterfowl resources. An example is the ongoing research into effects of heavy metals in the Coeur d'Alene River system on the well-being of waterfowl using the area, and as a possible health hazard to humans eating such waterfowl.

Objective 9: Acquire important waterfowl habitat, whether by exchange or purchase. Groups such as The Nature Conservancy and Ducks Unlimited may assist with this effort. Willingness to sell or trade will be a primary consideration in setting priorities.

Goal 6 - Overall Habitat Management Program

As discussed earlier, the nearly 12 million acres of BLM in Idaho provide permanent or seasonal homes for many hundred of species of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. Also managed under Idaho's Wildlife Program are hundreds of species of special status plants. Almost never are BLM areas occupied by one or a few of the above species; they are normally a complex interaction of ecosystems. For example, an area classified for mule deer habitat

management will often have substantial populations of elk, antelope, sage grouse, etc. Prey species, such as jackrabbits and ground squirrels, must also be managed in habitats prioritized for raptors.

The overall habitat management program must seek to ensure optimum populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife resources. This includes developing and maintaining habitats to support wildlife populations for sustained hunting and for wildlife viewing. The program includes special habitats and non-game species.

Two strategic plans are being developed by Bureau and interagency teams related to the overall program. These are the "Watchable Wildlife" and the "Animal Inn" programs. Idaho BLM specialists are on both teams.

Objective 1: Inventory, classify, and prioritize BLM areas which may qualify as Research Natural Areas (RNA), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), or other special habitat classification. Such efforts may be done by BLM specialists or by cooperative agreements with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) or other groups. Key areas identified will receive special management designation in BLM planning documents.

Objective 2: Coordinate the development of management plans for overall habitat with IDFG. Assist the IDFG with developing their five-year species management plans and long-term management goals for non-game species. Work closely with IDFG and TNC in the development and updates of BLM planning documents related to non-game and overall habitat management.

Objective 3: Increase cooperative work with IDFG and other interested agencies and groups, such as TNC, to protect and enhance special habitats. Work with IDFG, Defenders of Wildlife, and other agencies and groups to produce an "Idaho Wildlife Viewing Guide." Continue to support the Heritage Program of IDFG to compile and distribute data base information on Idaho plants and animals.

Objective 4: Maintain existing projects and structures developed to protect and improve RNA's, ACEC's, and other areas of special habitat designation.

Objective 5: Ensure that management actions and practices are consistent in giving special designation habitats equal consideration in all multiple use decisions. Maintain or acquire needed expertise at field offices to provide managers with information needed to make such decisions. The Heritage Program data bases are one important source for this information.

Objective 6: Intensify cooperative research and studies to (1) add to the knowledge base for overall wildlife and special status plant information, and (2) improve the Bureau's ability to predict the effects of land management actions and projects on overall habitat management.

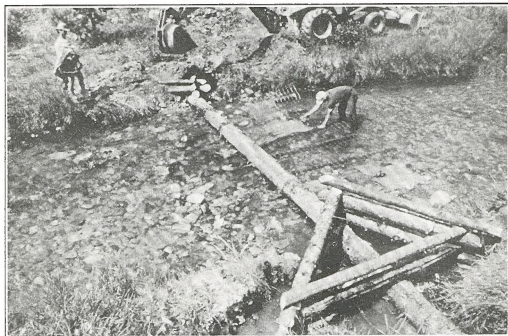
Objective 7: Opportunities for acquisition of important "special habitats", whether by exchange or purchase, will receive high priority. Groups such as TNC may assist with this effort. Willingness to sell or trade will be a primary consideration in setting priorities.

Fisheries Habitat Management

Bureau teams have completed two strategic plans related to fish under "Fish and Wildlife 2000: A Plan for the Future", and Idaho personnel were involved in producing both reports. The first, completed in 1987, was entitled "Anadromous Fish Habitat Management on Public Lands: A Strategy for the Future", and deals with specific habitat improvement proposals for various anadromous salmon and trout species using public land in Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

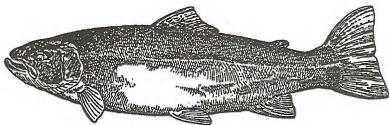
The second strategic plan, completed early in 1989, is called "Fisheries Habitat Management on Public Land: A Strategy for the Future" and assesses the existing BLM program, points out the weak points, and makes strong recommendations for improving the fisheries program.

These strategic plans have already paid off for Idaho with Congressional special fisheries add-on funds in FY89, which resulted in habitat improvement projects in the Salmon and Coeur d'Alene Districts and the hiring of "zone" fisheries biologists for the Idaho Falls/



This "K-dam" being constructed in the American River near Elk City is designed to improve spawning and rearing habitats for salmon and steelhead in areas damaged by dredge mining.

The white crappie supports a popular warmwater fishery in many BLM lakes and reservoirs in southern Idaho.



Important spawning and rearing habitats for chinook salmon are located on BLM, especially in tributaries of the Salmon, Little Salmon, lower Snake, and Clearwater rivers.

Salmon Districts and the Burley/Shoshone Districts. This plan will further identify Idaho needs and opportunities for fisheries-related riparian work and anadromous and resident fish resources.

Goal 1 - Riparian Habitat Management

In many ways, riparian area protection and improvements have more direct benefits to fisheries than other resources such as wildlife, watershed, recreation, and rangeland. Being restricted to the water habitats, the survival and well-being of fish is dependent upon the quality and quantity of that water. This includes temperature being regulated by shading from streamside vegetation; sediment effects on rearing habitat and survival of incubating eggs; energy/food input; water volume and consistency affecting distribution, numbers, and size of fish species; etc.

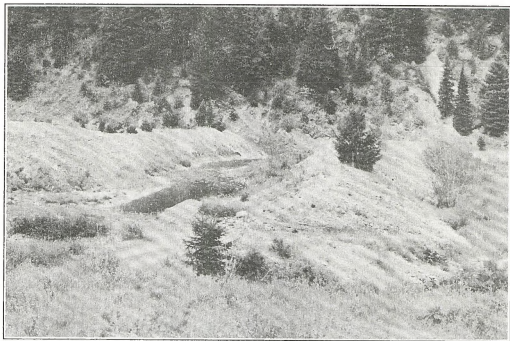
Objective 1: Inventory, classify, and prioritize all riparian areas which include present or potential fisheries resources or affect offsite fisheries habitats. Inventories are the first step in determining where resources are located and what condition they are in. While much of this information was obtained during earlier planning efforts (such as grazing EIS's), it was not done with the

intensity that our present riparian initiative requires. Prioritization will allow the most important riparian areas to be worked on first.

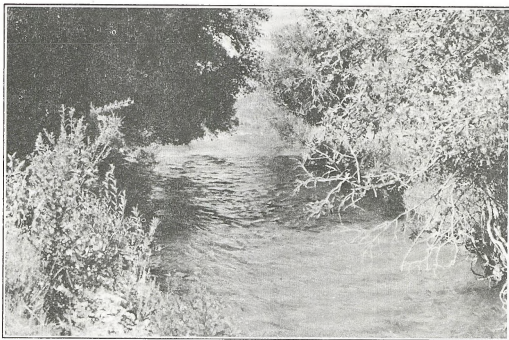
Objective 2: Develop and implement an Idaho BLM riparian policy which includes fisheries resources. Use the University of Idaho "Policy Analysis Group" to ensure all public concerns are considered in formulating the policy.

Objective 3: Intensify riparian area management so that at least 75 percent of BLM riparian areas are in good to excellent condition by the year 1997. In 1985, only 20 percent of Idaho riparian areas were estimated to be in good or excellent condition. Substantial improvements have been made in recent years, but more are needed. Presently, approximately 35 percent are estimated to be in good or excellent condition. Some areas classified as fair or poor earlier may have little potential for improvement due to such factors as lack of soil, land ownership patterns, water rights, etc. The amount of these areas that can be improved will depend upon the detailed inventories and priorities assigned.

Protection and enhancement techniques that will be utilized include: (1) livestock grazing management



Early dredge mining for gold has left many Idaho streams with degraded riparian and fisheries habitats.



Riparian areas in good condition are very important to fish and wildlife resources. They also have high watershed, recreation, livestock, and other values.

such as short-term spring grazing, rest-rotation grazing, and herding, (2) structures such as gabions, check dams, habitat rocks, cabled trees along streambanks, etc. (3) plantings such as willows and cottonwoods along streams, (4) offsite improvements such as seedings, water developments, and salt, (5) fencing, either permanent or temporary, for exclosures to protect key habitats or to regulate livestock using riparian pastures, and (6) enhance management of riparian areas through land exchanges and acquisition of water rights.

Objective 4: Each district will continue with their pilot (demonstration) riparian projects started in 1986. All interested publics will remain involved in the management of these areas. Additional demonstration areas will develop as needed. Small exclosures will be included in monitoring efforts to measure progress. Application of findings to large-scale projects will be stressed.

Objective 5: Riparian area research and studies will continue to develop new and better techniques to evaluate and monitor progress in riparian area management, especially as related to fish habitat. The Idaho State Office has on-going research and studies related to riparian problems in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service and other groups and agencies. These efforts include keeping track of literature on riparian topics, especially in the Intermountain West. These cooperative research/study efforts will expand into more of a regional effort.

Objective 6: Develop and continue interdisciplinary statewide monitoring efforts in riparian areas (including fisheries habitat) to enable measurement of progress. Continue to develop new and better monitoring techniques, but not at the expense of analyzing data already collected.

Goal 2 - Anadromous Species

Wild strains of steelhead trout and salmon are classified as sensitive species, and some are being considered for federal listing as threatened or endangered. Anadromous fish species are essentially restricted to Idaho's

Salmon and Coeur d'Alene Districts, in drainages of the Clearwater, Salmon, and Snake Rivers. Important spawning and rearing habitats for chinook salmon, steelhead, and other anadromous species using public lands have often been degraded by past and present mining activity, dams and other barriers, road building, forest practices, erosion and sediment, land patterns, etc. Studies are currently underway to determine the possibility of re-establishing anadromous fish runs to historic habitats. If found feasible, this effort could return anadromous fish to Boise, Burley, and Shoshone Districts.

Objective 1: Inventory, classify, and prioritize all habitats which include present or potential anadromous fish populations. While much of this work was done in earlier planning efforts, new opportunities should be investigated. In some cases, older inventories need to be redone using more refined techniques and habitat models.

Objective 2: Expand protection and enhancement of anadromous fish habitat through techniques such as exclosure fences, instream structures, etc. Coordinate these efforts through groups and agencies such as the Idaho Fisheries Habitat Enhancement Coordination Committee (IHECC) for assistance with funding under the Northwest Power Act. Anadromous fish habitat improvement projects will be identified in aquatic HMP's. Ensure that public lands provide habitat of sufficient quality to sustain populations identified in subbasin plans.

Objective 3: Maintain existing projects and structures to protect investments made in previous years where such structures continue to meet objectives of the project.

Objective 4: Develop management actions and practices for more cost efficient ways to improve or maintain productivity of anadromous fish habitats. Such actions may include improved grazing practices to protect riparian areas; better administration of mining plan operations; better enforcement of logging practices and road building; more consideration of fish

habitats in small hydro rights-of-ways; and better handling of hazardous chemicals that may affect water quality.

Objective 5: Develop cooperative management agreements and plans with other agencies and groups for better management of habitats made up of intermingled land patterns. Examples include other state and federal agencies, Indian tribes, sportsmen and conservation groups, and private landowners. Plans should emphasize watershed or basin efforts and consider cumulative effects.

Objective 6: Monitor habitats and projects to evaluate progress and enable re-direction of efforts. New techniques should not be adapted at the expense of invalidating previously collected data.

Objective 7: Continue cooperative research and studies to (1) add to knowledge base of specific fish populations and their habitat requirements and (2) to improve the Bureau's ability to predict the effects of land management actions and projects on fish resources.

Objective 8: Pursue opportunities for acquisition of anadromous fish habitat, whether by exchange or purchase. Willingness to sell or trade will be a primary consideration in setting priorities. Benefits of acquisition of key anadromous fish habitat include improvement of management of the habitat and making more public fishing waters available to anglers.

Goal 3 - Resident Species

A wide variety of resident fish species can be found on public lands, and they live in a variety of habitats. The Bureau assists the IDFG in the management of both coldwater and warmwater fish. Habitats include alpine lakes, mountain and desert streams, major rivers, reservoirs, and desert ponds. Species include several types of trout, smallmouth and largemouth bass, bluegills and crappie, catfish, and numerous non-game fish. Most projects where BLM has become active involve one or more species of trout.

Objective 1: Inventory, classify, and prioritize existing and potential habitats of resident fish on public lands. Highest priority habitats will normally be with species such as rainbow and cutthroat trout with high public demand. Those habitats where BLM manages all or most of the water area should take priority over areas such as large rivers and reservoirs where BLM management would have very little effect on fish populations. Riparian improvement projects with existing or potential resident fish populations also should have high ratings. Unique or rare species such as redband trout or Shoshone sculpin habitat should receive high consideration.

Objective 2: Protect and enhance key resident fish habitats using techniques such as enclosure fences, in-stream structures, etc. Projects will normally be in the form of an aquatic HMP in cooperation with IDFG.

Objective 3: Maintain existing developments and structures on projects such as Summit Creek (Salmon District), Birch Creek (Idaho Falls District), Little Wood River (Shoshone District), and Indian Creek Reservoir (Boise District).

Objective 4: Develop better land use practices to protect habitat of resident fishes.

Objective 5: Increase development of cooperative management agreements and plans with other agencies and groups for better management of habitats made up of intermingled land patterns.

Objective 6: Monitor habitats and projects to evaluate progress and enable re-direction of efforts.

Objective 7: Initiate cooperative research and studies to (1) add to knowledge base of specific fish populations and their habitat requirements and (2) to improve the Bureau's ability to predict the effects of land management actions and projects on fish resources. Identification of redband trout using new techniques is a current project.

Objective 8: Acquire key resident fish habitat, whether by exchange or purchase. Willingness to sell or trade is

necessary. The result would be improved management ability and increased public fishing opportunity.

Special Status Species Management

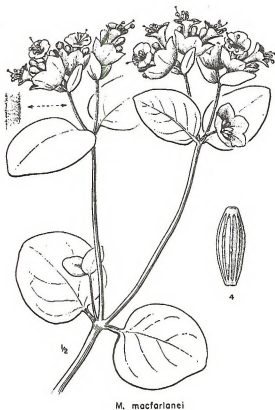
Several categories of plants and animals fall under BLM's Special Status Species program. Federally-listed species are those that have a formal Federal classification under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Proposed species are those which have been proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Federal Classification as either endangered (E) or threatened (T). Candidate species have three levels of classification: C1 which means enough information is available to propose the species for either an E or T classification; C2 which means that more information is needed before recommending such classification; and C3 which means

that species is either extinct or no longer needs the protection of the ESA. Sensitive and state-listed species are plants and animals that may be in need of protection, but more information is needed.

Goal 1 - Federally-listed Species

As discussed earlier, six animals and one plant in Idaho are currently listed as either endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Recovery plans have been developed for all seven species. Additional species are being recommended for federal listing, including fish, snails, and plants, but thus far have not been designated as endangered or threatened.

Most of our efforts with T/E listed species have been with the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and the plant, Macfarlane's four-o'clock. Whooping cranes, grizzly bears, woodland caribou, and gray wolf are normally peripheral species to BLM administrated lands, although our involvement with wolves is increasing. Our management goal is to ensure that our actions will not adversely affect either such species or their habitats, and that eventually the species can be downlisted or delisted by the USFWS.



M. macfarlanei

Idaho's only endangered plant is the Macfarlane's four-o'clock. Its few remaining populations are found on steep, dry slopes along the lower Salmon and Snake rivers.

Objective 1: Identify and protect bald eagle roosting and nesting habitat on public lands. Continue to protect roost habitat in HMP areas such as Wolf Lodge Bay (Coeur d'Alene District) and Bowen Canyon (Burley District). Seek opportunities to improve these areas and similar important habitats through land acquisitions and habitat development. Increase protection, management, and nest site studies on the South Fork of the Snake River bald eagle roost and nest area (Idaho Falls District). Complete a nest site study on an active nest near Cascade Reservoir (Boise District). The State Office and the new Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center will assist with an interagency and multi-state study of bald eagle winter use in the Hells Canyon area. All districts will continue to participate in the mid-winter bald eagle survey. Expand public education through efforts such as the recent "Bald Eagles of Wolf Lodge Bay" brochure. Facilitate re-

search on effects of heavy metals in eagles as related to past mining activity on public lands in central Idaho. Increase use of volunteers for bald eagle related projects such as planting roost trees in strategic areas.

Objective 2: Increase efforts to re-establish peregrine falcons on public lands in Idaho and adjacent areas. Continue BLM support to the World Center for Birds of Prey (Peregrine Fund, Inc.) to produce peregrine chicks for release into the wild. Expand the efforts of Salmon, Idaho Falls, and other Districts to restore breeding populations of peregrines through releases of chicks at hawk sites. These efforts will be coordinated with the USFWS, IDFG, The Peregrine Fund, the Forest Service, adjacent landowners, and other involved groups and agencies. Public education efforts will also increase in cooperation with these groups and agencies.

Objective 3: Continue to cooperate with the USFWS in the management of whooping cranes on public lands near or within the Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge (Idaho Falls District). Seek other opportunities for the protection and enhancement of whooping crane habitat adjacent to the refuge or along the migration route.

Objective 4: Actively participate in Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Team efforts to determine numbers and habitat use of wolves. This participation will take several forms. The BLM State Office will be involved in the Steering Committee made up of representatives from the USFWS, two regions of the Forest Service, IDFG, and Animal Damage Control (APHIS). The State Office program leader is also on the Scientific and Biological Working Group. A State Office Public Affairs representative is a member of the Information and Education Working Group. The Scientific and Biological Working Group also coordinates three quick response monitoring or verification teams (Northern, Eastern, and Western Sections of the state). Two BLM biologists are on each sectional team and receive training on wolf identification and behavior. At least three persons from each sectional team, composed of members of the same agencies listed above, will investigate each wolf report to gain information on wolf status in the recovery area.

Objective 5: Coordinate with appropriate groups and agencies concerning recovery efforts with the woodland caribou in northern Idaho (Coeur d'Alene District). Very small amounts of public land are found within the caribou habitat and BLM management of these blocks probably would have little effect on caribou recovery. However, BLM manages substantial amounts of subsurface minerals in the recovery area. All proposed land actions and disturbances will be reviewed as to their potential adverse effect on caribou.

Objective 6: Coordinate with appropriate groups and agencies on recovery efforts for grizzly bear in Idaho. Four recovery "ecosystems" have been identified by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC) that are at least partly in Idaho. Little public land occurs within these recovery areas, these tracts, and those where BLM manages sub-surface mineral rights. Proper management of mineral resources could be important to grizzly survival and recovery. The State Office Program Leader and/or the Coeur d'Alene District Biologist will continue to participate in IGBC grizzly meetings. Districts will be kept informed on recovery efforts through IGBC's newsletter, "Grizzly Tracks", and meeting summaries. Planning efforts will identify and protect critical grizzly bear habitat.

Objective 7: Continue cooperative efforts with the USFWS and Boise State University to recover the endangered plant, Macfarlane's four-o'clock, in the Coeur d'Alene District. All known populations of the plant in Idaho are on steep, dry sites along the Salmon and Snake River, either on private land or BLM managed lands. Unrestricted grazing by cattle are known to adversely affect the plant. Recovery efforts include protection of habitat from livestock; acquisition of private land with plant populations through exchanges; transplanting plants to new locations on public land; assisting with germination studies; and determining effects of a predatory moth on plant survival. An Idaho State Office Technical Bulletin will be produced in 1990 describing recovery efforts so far with Mirabilis macfarlanei.

Goal 2: Proposed/Candidate Species

Currently, 122 plants and animals are classified as proposed or candidate species in Idaho. These numbers vary periodically as new information is collected, resulting in addition or subtraction of species. By policy BLM treats all proposed and candidate species as if they were federally-listed in all management actions.

Objective 1: Continue to protect proposed and candidate species and their habitats in all BLM planning documents and management actions. Ensure that no activity of BLM will reduce or cause any proposed or candidate species to become extinct or will reduce habitat to the extent that would require emergency federal listing.

Objective 2: Continue and expand support to The Heritage Program of IDFG (formerly part of The Nature Conservancy) to develop and maintain data base information on proposed, candidate, and other special status plants and animals. These data bases are the source of information for which species are found in each BLM District and for the biological opinions of the USFWS under the Endangered Species Act, informal and formal Section 7 Consultations.

Objective 3: Participate in annual interagency "Rare" animal and "Sensitive" plant workshops where the status and needed knowledge of various plants and animals are discussed by professionals. Interagency teams of botanists and biologists are appointed by the workshop participants to investigate and clarify the status of those species needing further work. Botanists and biologists from BLM will continue to be on those verification teams. Where the species involved are especially important to management, BLM will seek to provide matching funds for those investigations through the Challenge Cost Share program. Cost-sharing will normally be done with The Heritage Program of IDFG, the Idaho Native Plant Society, or a university. Information from the workshops and investigations will be entered into The Heritage Program's data bases and supplied to the USFWS for updating candidate species information in the Federal Register.

Goal 3 - State-listed and Sensitive Species

A BLM/IDFG sensitive species list for animals has been developed and maintained as an amendment to the BLM/IDFG Master Memorandum of Understanding. An "official" sensitive plant list has been developed at the annual Interagency Sensitive Plant Workshop, with updates developed yearly by workshop participants. Numerous other lists for both animals and plants have been developed by various agencies and groups. These include the "Species of Special Concern" list of IDFG, various state "watch" lists, and other lists. Confusion has resulted over which lists to use.

Objective 1: To reduce confusion, assist The Heritage Program in the publication of a report on the various species lists and what they mean. Cooperate in updating this report as new information is received. Work with the various groups and agencies to reduce duplication and confusion of species classification, using the BLM's TEDS program and The Heritage Program data bases as the standards.

Objective 2: Periodically review and update the BLM/IDFG sensitive species list in cooperation with the Heritage Program.

Objective 3: Seek information on rare species and varieties of plants and animals which might be adversely effected by BLM management actions. Use the Challenge Cost Share program to gain this information where appropriate. Look a population distributions from the viewpoint of ecological requirements. Such investigations may include multi-party land ownerships and multi-state boundaries.

Human Resource Development

Although arrived at independently, the Idaho objectives for human resource management are very similar to the findings of the Bureau's 1987 Career Management Team. The key to an effective fish and wildlife program through the year 2000 depends on having the right numbers and kinds of skilled specialists, using the best tools for the job, and keeping personnel motivated enough to give each new challenge and opportunity their best.

Goal 1 - Balanced Workload

Program priorities vary between districts and sections of the State due to both biological and political factors. Therefore, a uniform diagram for number of fish and wildlife specialists for all districts would have little meaning and workloads would immediately be unbalanced. For instance, a fulltime T/E botanist in a district with essentially no rare plants could be better used in areas with many such plants. There are, however, basic personnel needs to meet our fish and wildlife resource responsibilities.

Objective 1: Evaluate and identify personnel needed to maintain and improve the effectiveness of the fish and wildlife program. Current needs have been identified to the Idaho Management Team and the Washington, D.C. Wildlife Program Office through the budget process. Projected personnel needs to accomplish the program through the Year 2000 are indicated in Appendix E of this report. These numbers and skills will be revised as priorities change.

Objective 2: Develop and maintain a "skills list" of existing personnel. Some of our specialists have unique skills and interests which could be of great help to other districts or states on short-term assignments. Idaho fish and wildlife program specialists will be surveyed and their special qualifications made known to other districts. This sharing of expertise will save scarce program funds, should increase the morale and work experience of the specialists involved, and will help

break down barriers to management of the fish and wildlife resources.

Goal 2 - Training, Tools, and Equipment

The diverse nature of the fish and wildlife program results in a variety of training needs, tools, and equipment to do the job. For instance, the skills necessary to monitor aquatic snails or macroinvertebrates are vastly different from those required to inventory raptor nests or evaluate migratory big game habitat. Both general and specialized training may be needed. In addition, technology used in fish and wildlife work seems to be evolving more quickly than in some other disciplines.

Objective 1: Provide needed training through Bureau-wide, vendor-provided, State-wide, and self-study training courses and workshops. Priorities for training having limited attendance or high costs will be negotiated between the State Office and field offices. In many cases, workshops will be taken to the districts or district clusters to involve more personnel at reduced costs.

Objective 2: Identify new training needs, tools, and equipment. A procedure is being developed where specialists and managers can identify such needs prior to the fiscal year budget process. These training needs will be identified to the Washington Office and Phoenix Training Center as potential future Bureau-wide or state-level courses, or training provided at the state level. New tools and equipment needs will be identified for future funding.

Objective 3: Ensure that needed tools and equipment are available for use by program personnel. Such equipment may include state-of-the-art computer software and hardware, GIS and aerial photography mapping, and specialized field equipment for radio tracking of wildlife, collecting aquatic macroinvertebrates, etc. To save on costs, such equipment and products can often be contracted, leased, or shared with cooperating agencies and groups. The expertise of the Bureau's Service Center in Denver, Colorado, will be utilized where appropriate.

Goal 3 - Morale

Idaho BLM fish and wildlife personnel are very dedicated to the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat. As a group, their morale suffered during the early and mid '80's. Morale has improved in recent years in response to societal demands and the Administration's support for improved fish and wildlife management on public lands. The following techniques will be utilized to maintain this high morale and professionalism.

Objective 1: Develop and maintain dual career ladders whereby program personnel have the opportunity to either advance into management-type positions or to progress into positions of higher responsibilities and grade levels within the wildlife program.

Objective 2: Maintain a system of special details and short-term assignments for personnel interested in acquiring skills and experience which may assist them in future job advancements.

Objective 3: Maintain and increase professionalism through encouraging active membership, giving presentations, and becoming officers in professional societies and related groups. Encourage program personnel to publish findings in professional journals or internal reports such as Idaho's "Technical Bulletin" series.

Objective 4: Recognize excellence of personnel doing outstanding work. Nominations should include the Bureau's award system, the award systems of professional societies, internal publications such as "Inside BLM", and through public announcements.

Internal Coordination and Support

Since the BLM is a multiple-use agency, the only way that the fish and wildlife resources will receive full consideration is with the understanding and cooperation of managers and specialists from other resource programs and strong support from Bureau leadership. The following objectives are designed to meet the goal of improving fish and wildlife resources within the total

BLM management program.

Objective 1: Ensure that fish and wildlife resources receive full consideration in all environmental assessments, land use plans, and activity plans. Habitat Management Plans will be developed and implemented for important fish and wildlife habitat areas identified in these planning efforts or as future needs dictate.

Objective 2: Form interdisciplinary teams and cooperative projects to avoid duplication, save costs, and promote understanding and support for the fish and wildlife program. These cooperative efforts would be most useful related to monitoring, maintenance, and project development.

Objective 3: Schedule interdisciplinary workshops and training to promote understanding of fish and wildlife program goals and objectives with managers and specialists from other fields of study.

Objective 4: Ensure that fish and wildlife habitats be given priority consideration when conflicts arise with other land uses. No activities should take place that might cause any plant or animal species to become extinct or need the special protection of a candidate, threatened, or endangered species classification under the Endangered Species Act.

External Consultation

Consultations with external groups may vary due to the "crises" or opportunities which can arise quickly. Because of this problem, it is difficult to develop specific objectives and time tables. Regardless, these consultations are very important in meeting our commitments to the fish and wildlife resources, and some objectives have been developed.

Goal 1 - Cooperation with State Agencies

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) is the main State agency with responsibilities for fish and

wildlife resources. Through an agreement with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, the IDFG also has responsibility for T/E plants. The BLM has cooperated with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation and the Idaho Transportation Department in developing the Idaho Wildlife Viewing Guide (Watchable Wildlife Program). Cooperative activities with the Idaho Department of the Environment's Water Quality Bureau will be increasing as water quality standards, especially as related to non-point source pollution, are strengthened. Instream flows and water rights issues will force closer cooperation with the Idaho Department of Water Resources. Depredation problems on public land and pests such as jackrabbits and grasshoppers will periodically increase BLM's contacts with the Idaho Department of Agriculture, especially concerning use of herbicides and pesticides in areas inhabited by T/E plants and animals. A final agency with localized, but possibly important, impacts to Idaho BLM's fish and wildlife program is the Idaho National Guard. This is related to tank training within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area (SRBOPA).

Idaho's schools of higher learning are also involved with BLM in cooperative research, studies, and projects, often as third-party cooperators with the IDFG or as partners in Challenge Cost Share projects. These schools include the University of Idaho, Idaho State University, and Boise State University.

Objective 1: Hold coordination meetings with Idaho Department of Fish and Game. State Offices of both BLM and IDFG will hold annual coordination meetings. Each BLM District will also hold annual coordination meetings with each IDFG Regional Office within their boundaries. Every two years, a statewide coordination meeting/project tour will occur with the agencies rotating in sponsoring the trip. These meetings will normally include top managers and wildlife program leaders from all IDFG and BLM offices.

Objective 2: Cooperate in planning efforts with IDFG. The BLM has numerous land use plans which can affect habitat for fish and wildlife. Likewise, the IDFG has 5-year species management plans and other planning

efforts which can affect numbers of fish and wildlife utilizing public lands. Each agency will have early input into the other's appropriate planning efforts and will review draft copies prior to finalization.

Objective 3: Where appropriate, notify IDFG prior to decisions and actions. Notification of all vegetative disturbing activities will be given to the IDFG at least one year prior to implementation in accordance with our Master Memorandum of Understanding. Summary descriptions of other proposals which may affect fish and wildlife resources (range improvement projects, livestock management projects, wildlife habitat improvement projects, timber sales, etc.) will be provided to IDFG at least 6 months before scheduled implementation. Notification and rationale on all decisions which may conflict with IDFG's goals and objectives shall be provided to the Department within two weeks.

Objective 4: Wherever appropriate, personnel from IDFG and other Idaho agencies will be invited to participate in BLM workshops and training. Similar sharing of BLM expertise and techniques will continue to occur at IDFG program meetings.

Objective 5: The majority of research, studies, and projects on fish, wildlife, and T/E plants will continue to be cooperative in nature with the IDFG and/or Idaho universities. Examples include programs with the Wildlife Isolated Tracts, California bighorn sheep, sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, elk habitat, etc. Wherever possible, Sikes Act agreements will be part of the program.

A unique, four-year program beginning late in FY 89 is the research to determine effects of tank and other military training activities within the SRBOPA on raptors and their prey base. In this research effort, the Idaho National Guard is the main cooperating State agency.

Goal 2 - Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies

The main Federal agencies where periodic coordination with BLM is needed on fish and wildlife matters is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), especially concerning T/E species, and the Animal Damage Control Office (ADC-APHIS), concerning predator and rodent control plans. Coordination with other Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service, occur on a regular basis, and fish and wildlife issues are important topics of discussion.

Objective 1: Hold annual coordination meetings between the USFWS Boise Field Office/Portland Regional Office and the Idaho BLM State Office. Topics will include current issues involving T/E species, refuges and migratory birds, ecological services priorities, etc.

Objective 2: Hold annual spring coordination meetings between the District Offices and ADC-APHIS personnel to develop predator/rodent control plans for the upcoming field season.

Objective 3: Coordinate with other Federal agencies as issues develop, and, where possible, include a mixture of managers and fish and wildlife program specialists. Federal agencies who have coordinated recently with Idaho BLM on mutual issues include the Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, National Marine Fisheries Service, Bonneville Power Authority, Department of Defense, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Research Service, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Bureau of Reclamation, Geological Survey, and the General Accounting Office.

Goal 3 - Cooperation with Conservation Organizations

Conservation organizations, whether at local, statewide, regional, or national levels, are very important to our fish and wildlife program from the standpoint of oversight, support, cost-sharing on projects, or actual

physical labor. Annual coordination meetings are needed with some groups; others seek BLM involvement on special committees and activities, or request attendance at their functions and meetings.

Objective 1: Conduct annual coordination meetings with The Nature Conservancy to discuss land exchanges, Natural Research Areas/Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, plant and animal data bases through The Heritage Program, and specific challenge cost share projects.

Objective 2: The Fish and Wildlife Program Leader will continue to serve on the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) for the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation to evaluate and recommend funding of Idaho elk habitat enhancement proposals. The PAC will meet at least twice a year.

Objective 3: Fish and wildlife personnel and managers from BLM will continue to attend and participate at statewide, local, and board meetings of the Idaho Wildlife Federation and their member sportsmen's clubs. The local clubs are often important sources of volunteers to assist with constructing wildlife improvement projects such as guzzlers, goose nesting platforms, riparian protective fences, and shrub plantings. Groups such as Pheasants Forever, Fish America Foundation, and Quail Unlimited are excellent sources for Challenge Cost Share matching fund projects.

Goal 4 - Private Investments

All interested publics will be encouraged to invest in the future of BLM's fish and wildlife resources with their time, talents, and funds. Increased use of Challenge Cost Share funds, volunteers, and similar efforts will substantially increase improvements in fish and wildlife resources over the level possible with only internal funding and personnel.

Objective 1: Develop and maintain volunteer coordinators at the Idaho State Office and each district and detached resource office to ensure an active volunteer

program. While these coordinators will handle most technical details involving volunteers, it will still remain the responsibility of individual biologists and botanists to plan project work schedules to provide meaningful accomplishments.

Objective 2: Train and utilize specific volunteers to help in information and education type assistance. Examples would be giving presentations on raptors, assisting with Project Wild, working on public service announcement videos, slide shows, articles, and speakers bureaus.

Objective 3: Continue to encourage cooperative funding of fish and wildlife projects with a variety of publics. The Challenge Cost Share proposals have totaled between \$500,000 and \$1 million for the last few years - far more than we have had matching funds for. The 47 proposals for FY 1990 came from more than 25 different sources, including state agencies, universities, conservation groups, commodity groups such as irrigators and power companies, etc. Hopefully, in the future we will be able to provide matching funds for most of these cooperative projects.

In addition to Challenge Cost Share proposals, we have had cooperative funding for a number of projects, and similar projects are expected to continue. The wildlife isolated tracts program currently is funded at \$32,000 in BLM funds, approximately \$90,000 in IDFG funds, and about \$300,000 of in-kind value from cooperating farmers who contribute labor, seeds, water, etc. to the program. Companies like the Idaho Power Company and Pacific Power and Light Company have contributed funds to cooperative projects involving disturbance to nesting raptors and use of power lines by raptors.

A task force being formed will determine the value of developing an Idaho BLM gifts catalog and/or a Sikes Act user stamp, such as is being utilized in a few other states. If utilized, all funds raised above expenses will be used for on-the-ground fish and wildlife projects.

Goal 5 - Cooperation with Commodity Group

In multiple-use management of public lands, it is important to coordinate with all publics, including those with only a casual interest to those whose livelihood depends upon the public lands.

Objective 1: Develop understanding and support for the fish and wildlife program through increased coordination and "partnerships" with commodity groups. Examples of on-going efforts are tours of riparian enhancement and shrub restoration projects with a wide spectrum of publics. Livestock users are involved as cooperators in our six pilot riparian projects. The Idaho Farm Bureau has been an outstanding influence in getting various groups together. Livestock interests are also involved in advising on fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects using range improvement (8100) funds. Timber interests have been working with BLM and other agencies on issues such as the closure of logging roads to vehicles in crucial wildlife areas and on snag management, or "animal inns."

Objective 2: Provide opportunities for increased exchange of ideas concerning fish and wildlife habitat management through meetings, workshops, and tours that encourage user groups to participate. One example is the Policy Analysis Group from the University of Idaho that held public meetings around Idaho to assist BLM in developing a strong state riparian policy. We have also presented a number of riparian workshops and field trips where livestock and other commodity groups were full participants.

Plan Implementation

Exact time tables of accomplishments cannot be derived for each of the plan's goals and its various objectives. Some have been underway for several years and others have only recently been started. Others must await increased funding and personnel. In a few cases, other district priorities, such as planning updates, must be completed prior to initiating new fish and wildlife initiatives.

Each of Idaho's six BLM Districts will develop broad time tables for accomplishing the plan for statewide or multi-district portions of the plan. The overall plan is viewed as being dynamic, with individual segments expanded or modified in response to funding fluctuations and changing priorities, but under the general control of the goals and objectives developed for this plan.

Numerous guidance documents will be used in developing the implementation time tables. These include:

- The latest RMP/EIS and other planning documents for the area.
- HMPs, Cooperative Wildlife Management Agreements, Allotment Management Plans, and ACECs and RNAs developed for each area.
- The various strategic plans developed by Bureau-wide teams to assist in implementing BLM's "Fish and Wildlife 2000; a Plan for the Future." Completed so far are strategic plans on (1) Pacific coast anadromous fish, (2) waterfowl, (3) raptors, (4) career management, (5) desert bighorn sheep, and (6) fisheries habitat. Nearing completion are strategic documents and various wildlife manual sections. New teams are working on guidance related to upland game and other wildlife matters.
- An example of the public affairs/public participation plan is included in this document (see Appendix C) as guidance to the districts in developing their marketing strategies and implementation schedules.

Appendixes

Appendix A

Authorities

An overview of the legislative and executive direction for the Bureau's fish and wildlife program is set forth below.

A. Legislation

1. *The Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940* provides for the cancellation of leases, licenses, permits, or other agreements authorizing livestock grazing on Federal lands of persons convicted of violating the Act or any implementing regulation or permit.
2. *The Endangered Species Act of 1973*, as amended, provides for the protection of endangered species, threatened species, and their habitats, and requires Federal agencies to ensure that the continued existence of listed species is not jeopardized and that designated Critical Habitat of listed species is not destroyed or adversely modified.
3. *The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* directs that the public lands be managed in a manner that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. Section 201(a) provides for the preparation and maintenance of an inventory of public land resources on a continuing basis. Section 40(b)(1) authorizes the use of Range Betterment Funds for the protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, improvement, and management of wildlife habitat.
4. *The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958* directs that wildlife conservation be given equal consideration and be coordinated with other features of water-resource development programs, and requires that possible damage to fish and wildlife resources, from work planned in navigable waters and drainages, be assessed and that measures be adopted for preventing such losses or damages, as well as for development and improvement, of wildlife and fishery resources.
5. *The Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978* authorizes the Secretary to permit taking of golden eagle nests which interfere with resource development or recovery operations.
6. *The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929*, as amended, and treaties pertaining thereto, provide for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.
7. *The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978* directs that the condition of the public rangelands be improved so that they become as productive as feasible for wildlife habitat and other rangeland values. The Act provides for on-the-ground funding of wildlife habitat protection, improvement, and maintenance projects.
8. *The Sikes Act of 1974*, as amended, provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies, including establishment of hunting and fishing stamp programs with revenues to be spent upon lands on which fees are collected.
9. *The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, as amended, provides for wildlife management on public lands.
10. *Joint Resolution Regarding Tule Elk, January 1976*, as amended, provides for the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense to cooperate with the State of California in making lands under their respective jurisdictions reasonably available for management of Tule elk, and Requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit a tri-annual

report regarding the size and condition of the Tule elk herds and the nature and condition of their respective habitats.

11. *The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971* requires that management activities for wild horses and burros be carried out in consultation with State wildlife agencies in order to protect the natural ecological balance of all wildlife species inhabiting the land, particularly endangered wildlife, and requires that any adjustments in forage allocations take into consideration the needs of all wildlife species.

B. Executive Orders

1. *EO 11990 of May 1977 (Protection of Wetlands)* directs Federal agencies to minimize the destruction, loss, and degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the beneficial values of wetlands. In administering activities, agencies must evaluate the effects of the proposed actions on the survival and quality of wetlands. All federally initiated, financed, or permitted construction projects in wetlands must include all practical measures to minimize adverse impacts. All leases, rights-of-way, easements, and disposals involving Federal wetlands must contain restrictions to uses by the grantee which are consistent with Federal, State, and local wetland regulations.
2. *EO 11988 of May 1977 (Floodplain Management)* directs each Federal agency to evaluate the potential effects of its actions on floodplains and to ensure that its planning programs and budget requests take flood hazards and floodplain management into account. Federal agencies are to take actions to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impacts of floods, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values of floodplains.
3. *EO 11989 of May 1977 (Off-Road Vehicles)* directs heads of Federal agencies to close areas to ORV use whenever it is determined that use of

ORVs is or will cause considerable adverse impact on soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, or certain other resources on the public lands. Agencies are also authorized to adopt the policy that portions of the public lands shall be closed to ORVs except for designated open areas and trails.

4. *EO 11987 of May 1977 (Exotic Organisms)* directs executive agencies, to the extent permitted by law, to restrict the introduction and/or importation and funding of exotic species into natural ecosystems on lands they administer. It also encourages State, local governments, and private citizens to prevent introduction of exotic species.

Appendix B

National Policies

There are situations where the directives contained in the various laws, regulations, Department policies, and Executive Orders are subject to interpretation. In such cases, Bureau policies guide managers in planning and decision-making. The following provides a general framework of guidance for Bureau's fish and wildlife program:

1. Recognize State management of resident species and that a State/Federal partnership is essential for species/habitat management programs. In working with the States, the BLM will continue to use its authority under the Sikes Act as one of the primary means for achieving effective coordination.
2. Forge strong and effective communications and coordination between the wildlife program and other Bureau programs, encouraging interdisciplinary teamwork in the development of resource management options that meet fish and wildlife objectives.
3. Initiate active cooperation with State, local, and other Federal agencies, in all facets of the wildlife program. These agencies are encouraged to maximize use of available resources by providing funds, equipment, or exchanging information and skills needed for fish and wildlife management.
4. Create opportunities for broad public involvement that will foster awareness, support, assistance, and participation in cooperative programs that enhance fish and wildlife habitat.
5. Actively encourage Cooperative Management Agreements with wildlife management agencies and organizations, other conservation interests, and public service groups.
6. Focus inventory, monitoring, and research efforts in areas of high wildlife values, concerns, opportunities, and where public interest or controversy exists.
7. Develop recommendations for wildlife habitat management based on analysis of ecological conditions, legal mandates, Federal goals for migratory species, and federally listed threatened or endangered species, State goals for resident wildlife populations, social and economic values, and concerns of the public.
8. Maximize fish and wildlife resource opportunities through program initiatives, such as HMPs, Cooperative Management Agreements, and constructive interaction with other resource uses and activities.
9. Conduct investment analyses to ensure that all habitat improvement plans constitute the most cost-effective means of achieving stated management objectives for fish and wildlife habitat.
10. Develop incentives to encourage benefitting users, including local governments, interest groups, and individuals, to invest in fish and wildlife habitat management and enhancement.
11. Strengthen and improve the professional, technical, interdisciplinary, and managerial skills of Bureau fish and wildlife personnel to enhance their performance and increase job satisfaction.
12. Acquire land for fish and wildlife purposes only when other means of achieving program goals and objectives are not appropriate, available, or effective, giving full consideration to exchanges or other alternatives.

13. The protection, enhancement, and recovery of T/E species will receive priority consideration in all Bureau activities.
14. Maintain and rehabilitate existing habitat management facilities to provide maximum public benefit and to protect prior investments.

Appendix C

Fish and Wildlife 2000: A Plan for the Future Public Affairs/Public Participation Plan

1. Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management's goal through the PA Plan is to seek public cooperation and support in mapping out the future of its fish and wildlife habitat management program. No single Federal or State agency manages more fish and wildlife habitat than the Bureau. As interest and activities increase on public land, a well thought out, coordinated plan on managing the varied habitats becomes increasingly important to maintain and enhance this national fish and wildlife heritage. To insure success, the public has to be involved every step of the way. There are a number of very interested constituencies when it comes to fish and wildlife programs. These constituencies are the target audiences for each district's public affairs plan.

2. Objectives

The following objectives will be used to accomplish our internal and external information and public participation goals.

- a. Raising the awareness of the general public and more specifically, the wildlife interest groups. Also, adjacent land owners, state and federal wildlife managing agencies, local communities, congressional offices and advisory committees will be involved.
- b. Providing local briefings and educational efforts to point out our objectives and obtain interest group input. To gain support, full scale public participation will be needed. Because much of the program's success will rely on contributions and volunteer efforts, their ideas must be incorporated.

- c. Provide factual information to the media and urge their support in getting the message to the public. The opportunity for positive interviews, tours and feature stories are greater than any other program, especially where outside participation, volunteers and contributions are concerned.
- d. Coordination and cooperation with other state and federal agencies and private parties is essential. Intermingled land patterns in Idaho dictate that everyone be aware of and instrumental in setting program direction. Close cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will insure that species management coincides with habitat management goals. The BLM Idaho State Office will be responsible for coordination on the state level with IDFG and USFWS Directors, Governor, Congressionally, etc. Districts will coordinate at the field level.

3. Internal Communications

- a. Because species and their requirements cross district boundaries, it is important that district personnel coordinate with each other and the ISO.

Also, it is important that interest groups get the same story and involvement opportunities in all parts of the state. Interest groups located in population centers close to several districts could be working on two or three district plans.

- b. District personnel should use "early-alert" memos or phone calls to report suspected problem areas and unique situations to the wildlife program leader. This will also help the State Director and State

Office personnel be aware of specific situations when reporting to the Washington Office or talking to the media. ISO will also do the same with districts for a statewide coordinated effort.

- c. Internal communications within the district offices are a must. All employees should be made aware of and kept updated on the intentions and goals of this program. This will help insure that consistent messages are conveyed to the public and that specialists in other programs are well informed. This should be accomplished through all-employee meetings, use of flyers, videos, slide shows etc. In situations where public involvement is sought, it is important that program leaders of all other resources be made aware of this input and manage their own programs accordingly. This will help avoid unintentional conflict.

4. External Communications, Public Participation and Public Affairs Plans

Each district will develop a local public affairs-public participation plan based upon the Fish and Wildlife 2000 state guidance. District public affairs plans should contain specific goals, dates and identify responsible parties so objectives can be tracked and accomplished. Keeping in mind that the population makeup is different in each district, at a minimum the following actions should be considered:

- a. Explain the program and our goals and intentions to local and statewide wildlife interest. This may require making presentations at their meetings, preparing fact sheets and newsletters, and circulating articles and notices in their newsletters. This would also be an appropriate time to be working with the local news media. We want everyone to be aware that we are developing this program and welcome their input in forming the draft report. We also want individuals and groups to be thinking of programs and projects that they can include in their comments when we circulate the draft F&W 2000 Plan for their review. To gain their support and co-

operation, contact will have to be maintained with these groups and individuals.

- b. The draft Idaho F&W 2000 Plan was circulated for public comment in January 1990. This final plan reflects the comments received on the draft.
- c. Local congressional offices, city, county and state governments and elected officials should be briefed and updated on a regular basis. Adjacent property owners and other interest groups should also be involved. District Advisory Councils, Grazing Advisory Boards and livestock associations will also be asked to comment on the plan and their input sought to avoid conflict.
- d. All district employees and ISO should be kept informed on activities and potential problems. Plans for accomplishing this should be included in your district public affairs plan. It is important that we are all operating on the same understanding and relaying the same message to the public.
- e. Districts should be aware of and strategically consider how this plan will fit in, complement and overlap with other existing land use plans and cooperative agreements already formulated.
- f. While working on this total project it is important that we get "visual documentation" such as photos, slides, videos, etc. to facilitate telling the story as we go along, and providing before/after documentation later on.

5. Evaluating Effectiveness of Public Affairs Public Participation Program

Because public acceptance of this program is essential to achieve our goals, it is important to monitor and evaluate our public affairs efforts for effectiveness. Also, public involvement must be equally available to all Idahoans. Therefore, a coordinated statewide effort is needed. This will be accomplished by the following:

- a. District public affairs plans should be completed and attached to the districts internal working Fish and Wildlife 2000 plans.
- b. Each district should complete a year-end summary of its public involvement efforts. This information will be used in reporting to the Washington Office and establishing track records within the state.
- c. Idaho BLM's total public affairs efforts on this long-term project will be reviewed, evaluated and revised annually to insure that we are providing adequate coverage to the overall program. Districts will be asked to give input into this evaluation so all thoughts can be considered.

Appendix D

Overview of Idaho Fish and Wildlife Program

Idaho - General

Map - Major Road Systems and Population Centers

Area- 52,933,120 Acres, or 83,557 Square Miles

Population (1989) - Approximately 1,030,000

Length - 496 Miles

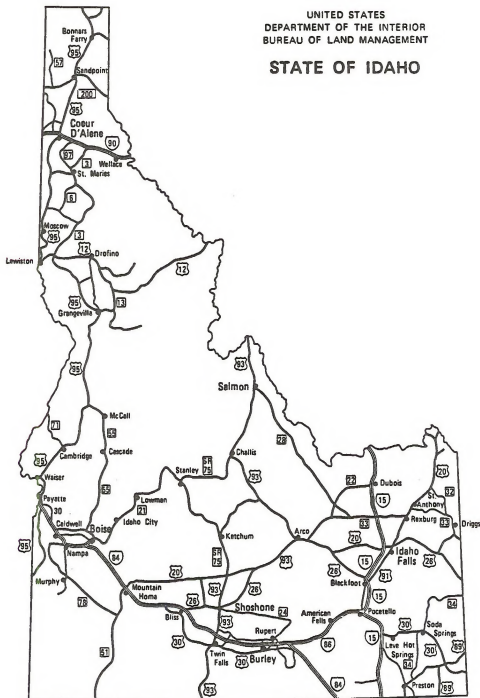
Width - 305 Miles

Highest Point -12,663 Feet at Mt. Borah

Lowest Point - 720 Feet near Lewiston

Major Rivers - Snake, Salmon, Clearwater, and Coeur d'Alene

Precipitation - Up to 80 Inches in Central and Northern Mountains to Less Than 10 Inches Along the Snake River Plain and Rain Shadows of the Lost River Drainages.



Idaho Statewide Map Showing BLM District Boundaries

Federally-Administered Lands in Idaho - 34,480,886 Acres, or 65.1 Percent of Total.

BLM-Administered Lands in Idaho - 11,875,627 Acres or About 34 Percent of Federally-administered Lands.

Offices - Idaho State Office and six District Offices.

Habitat Management Plans Implemented (Statewide) - 58

Habitat Management Plans Proposed (Statewide) - 18

Total Areas of Critical Environmental Concern - 64

Total Fish/Wildlife Related ACEC's - 52

Idaho State Office
3380 Americana Terrace
Boise, Idaho 83706
Ph. (208)334-1406

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Staffing

Fish and Wildlife Program Leader

State Office Botanist

Hydrologist (Riparian evaluation/monitoring; shared position with Watershed Program)

Current State Office Priorities and Partnerships

Master MOU's/Cooperative Agreements with:

Idaho Department of Fish and Game

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The Nature Conservancy

The Peregrine Fund, Inc.

Statewide or Multi-District Efforts, including:

Wildlife Isolated Tracts Program

Peregrine Falcon Recovery

Riparian Area Enhancement Program

T/E Species Consultations

Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Data Bases

Interagency/Interstate Mountain Quail Project

Interagency/Interstate Bald Eagle Project

Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Efforts

Anadromous Fisheries Statewide Efforts

Develop Raptor Research/Technical Assistance Center

Boise District Map Showing District Boundary

Boise District Office
3948 Development Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83705
Ph. (208)334-1582

Offices - District Office and four Resources Areas (Bruneau, Cascade, Jarbidge, and Owyhee)

Size - 5,528,000 acres

Number of Implemented Habitat Management Plans - 10

Number of Proposed Habitat Management Plans - 10

Number of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern - 7

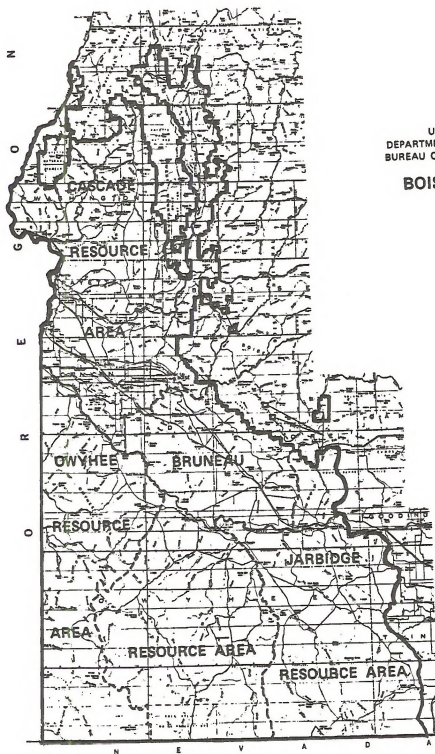
Number of Fish/Wildlife Related ACEC's - 5

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Staffing

- District Program Leader (Wildlife Biologist)
- Wildlife Biologists - 10 (6 involved in raptor research or management)
- Fishery Biologist - 1
- Botanist - 1 (Cooperative Education Student)

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Priorities

- SRBOPA/ING Research
- Other SRBOPA Research and Management Activities
- Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse Research/Management
- Squaw Butte Shrub Restoration Program
- California Bighorn Sheep Research/Management
- Rabbit Creek Pilot Riparian Project
- Bruneau Hot Springs Snail Habitat
- Statewide Bald Eagle Coordination
- F/W 2000 Upland Game Strategic Plan
- Saylor Creek Wildlife Isolated Tracts
- Ted Trueblood Waterfowl Area



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BOISE DISTRICT
IDAHO

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Burley District Map Showing District Boundary

Burley District Office

Route 3, Box 1

Burley, Idaho 83318

Ph. (208)678-5514

Offices - District Office and two Resource Area Offices (Snake River and Deep Creek [detached office])

Deep Creek Resource Area

138 S. Main

Malad City, Idaho 83252

Ph. (208)766-4766

Size - 1,382,800 acres

Number of Implemented Habitat Management Plans - 7

Number of Proposed Habitat Management Plans - 1

Number of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern- 12

Number of Fish/Wildlife Related ACEC's - 9

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Staffing

District Program Leader (Wildlife Biologist)

Wildlife Biologists - 2

Zone Fisheries Biologist (Stationed at Shoshone District)

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Priorities

Milner and Twin Falls Wildlife Isolated Tracts

Bowen Canyon Bald Eagle Winter Roost Area

Crucial Deer Winter Ranges

Sharp-tailed Grouse/Sage Grouse Cooperative Research

Shoshone Creek Pilot Riparian Project

Pheasant Habitat Development Efforts

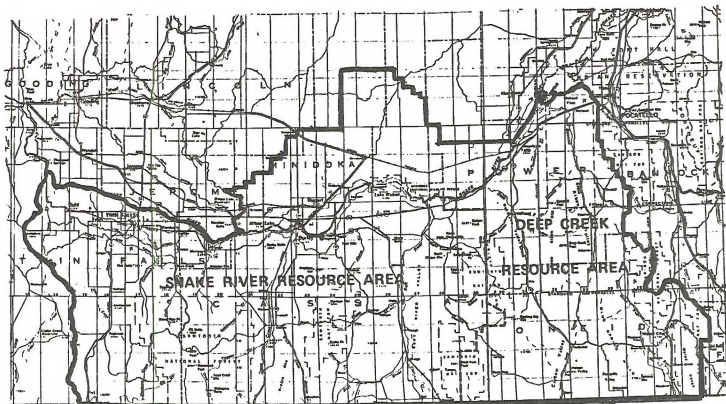
Juniper Mule Deer Migration/Highway Conflict Resolution

Mule Deer Winter Range Improvement Efforts

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BURLEY DISTRICT

IDAHO



I-2

Idaho Falls District Map Showing District Boundary

Idaho Falls District Office

940 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
Ph. (208)529-1020

Offices - District Office and three Resource Areas (Medicine Lodge, Big Butte, and Pocatello [detached office])

Pocatello Resource Area

Federal Bldg. & U.S. Courthouse
250 S. 4th Avenue
Pocatello, Idaho 83201
Ph. (208)236-6860

Size - 2,609,000 acres

Number of Implemented Habitat Management Plans - 10

Number of Proposed Habitat Management Plans - 0

Number of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern - 13

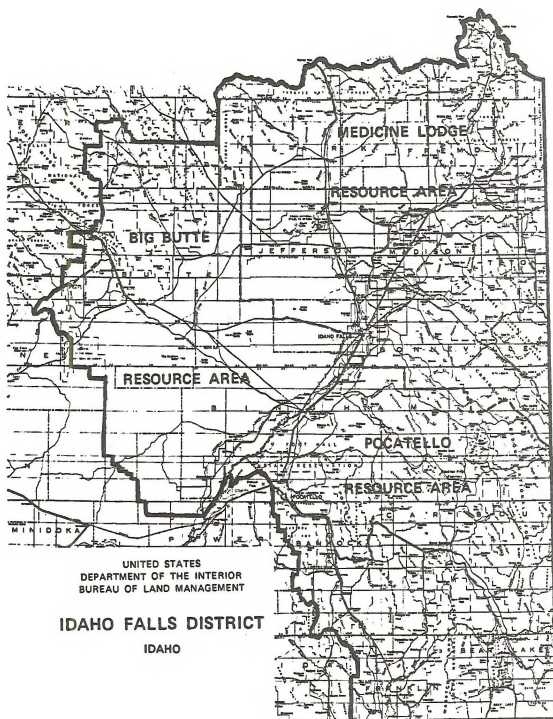
Number of Fish/Wildlife Related ACEC's - 10

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Staffing

District Program Leader (Wildlife Biologist)
Wildlife Biologists - 3
Zone Fisheries Biologist (Shared with Salmon District)

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Priorities

South Fork of Snake River Bald Eagle Nesting/Roost Area
Sands Elk Crucial Winter Habitat
Sawmill Creek Pilot Riparian Project
Alternatives to Fencing Riparian Studies
Birch Creek Fisheries/Riparian Project
Sage Grouse/Fire Cooperative Research
Peregrine Falcon Recovery Efforts



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT

IDAHO

Salmon District Map Showing District Boundary

Salmon District Office

Box 430

Salmon, Idaho 83467

Ph. (208)756-5400

Offices - District Office and two Resource Area Offices (Challis and Lemhi)

Size - 1,292,000 acres

Number of Implemented Habitat Management Plans - 3

Number of Proposed Habitat Management Plans - 1

Number of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern - 10

Number of Fish/Wildlife Related ACEC's - 9

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Staffing

District Program Leader (Hydrologist - shared position)

Wildlife Biologists - 2

Botanist - 1

Zone Fisheries Biologist (Stationed at Idaho Falls District)

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Priorities

Riparian Improvement

Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep and Mule Deer Winter Habitat

Year-round Elk and Antelope Habitat

Anadromous Fish Spawning and Rearing Habitats

Designation of Additional ACECs for T&E Species Protection and Biodiversity

Wetland and T&E Species Land Acquisition/Exchange

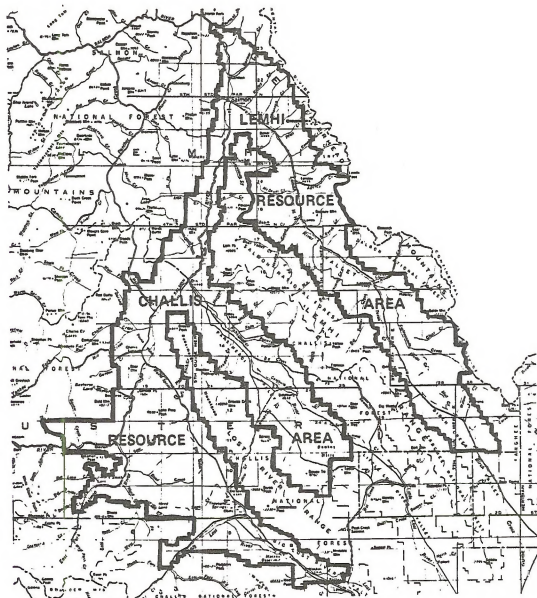
Protection of Rare Plant and Animal Species

Upland Bird and Nongame Habitat Enhancement

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

SALMON DISTRICT

IDAHO



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Shoshone District Map Showing District Boundary

Shoshone District Office

400 West F Street

P.O. Box 2-B

Shoshone, Idaho 83352

Ph. (208)886-2206

Offices - District Office and two Resource Areas (Bennett Hills and Monument)

Size - 1,800,000 acres

Number of Implemented Habitat Management Plans - 5

Number of Proposed Habitat Management Plans - 7

Number of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern - 4

Number of Fish/Wildlife Related ACEC's - 4

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Staffing

District Program Leader (Wildlife Biologist)

Wildlife Biologists - 2

Zone Fisheries Biologist - 1 (Shared with Burley District)

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Priorities

Wildhorse Greenstripping/Shrub Restoration Program

Thorn Creek Pilot Riparian Project

Riparian Enhancement/Grazing Management Program

Johnson Hills Elk Habitat Program

Box Canyon (Candidate Fish and Snails)

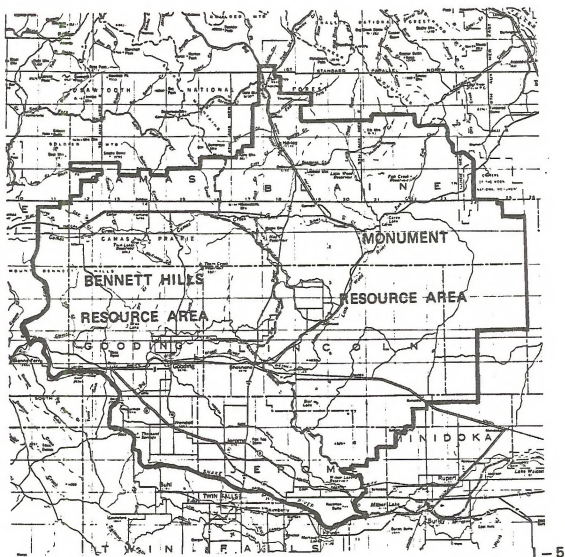
Big Wood River Riparian/Stream Stabilization Program

Shoshone Wildlife Isolated Tracts Program

Little Wood River Riparian/Fisheries Project

Star Lake Wetlands Habitat Improvement

IDAHO



Coeur d'Alene District Map Showing District Boundary

Coeur d'Alene District Office

1808 N. Third Street
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
Ph. (208)765-1511

Offices - District Office and two Resource Area Offices (Emerald Empire and Cottonwood [detached office])

Cottonwood Resource Area

Route 3, Box 181
Cottonwood, Idaho 83522
Ph. (208)962-3246

Size - 249,500 acres

Number of Implemented Habitat Management Plans - 27

Number of Proposed Habitat Management Plans - 10

Number of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern - 12

Number of Fish/Wildlife Related ACEC's - 11

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Staffing

District Program Leader (Wildlife Biologist)
Fisheries Biologist

Current Fish and Wildlife Program Priorities

Anadromous Fish Spawning and Rearing Habitat
Wolf Lodge Bay Bald Eagle Winter Habitat
Big Elk Creek Pilot Riparian Project
Macfarlanes four-o'clock Endangered Plant
Elk Habitat Enhancement Program
Island Goose Nesting Structures
Forestry/Wildlife Interrelationships
Craig Mountain Cooperative Wildlife Habitat Area
Mule Deer Habitat Enhancement Program

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT

IDAHO



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Appendix E

Idaho BLM Budget Crosswalking
Planned Big Game Program

Workload Measures:	FISCAL YEARS									
	1990 - 1991		1992 - 1993		1994 - 1995		1996 - 2000		TOTAL	
	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)
1. Inventory: 000s Acres	1722	118	32	33	32	33	113	135	1899	319
2. Monitoring: # of Plans	44	133	56	158	59	162	128	410	287	863
3. Project Development: # of Projects	1033	247	1033	247	1049	339	4135	1143	7250	1976
4. Reintroductions: #	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2
5. # Plans to be Developed (HMPs, ACECs, CMAs, CRMPs)	21	1244	24	1279	18	915	24	630	87	4068
6. Coop. Agreements/ MOUs Needed: #	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	10	7
7. Maintenance: #	5	18	12	18	3	26	1006	86	1026	148
8. # of Recovery Plans to be Developed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. # of T & E Plans Implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cost for Objective		1761		1737		1477		2408		7383
Staffing/Skills Required: (# and types of positions, workmonth cost should have been incorporated in above)	2 Wildlife Biologists		2 Wildlife Biologists		1 Wildlife Biologist				5	

Appendix E (Continued)

Idaho BLM Budget Crosswalking
Planned Upland Game Program

Workload Measures:	FISCAL YEARS									
	1990 - 1991		1992 - 1993		1994 - 1995		1996 - 2000		TOTAL	
	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)
1. Inventory: 000s Acres	21	18	21	18	1	3	0	0	43	39
2. Monitoring: # of Plans	133	111	144	118	164	118	777	381	1218	728
3. Project Development: # of Projects	28	75	33	128	37	174	79	743	177	1120
4. Reintroductions: #	0	0	3	24	3	9	2	6	8	39
5. # Plans to be Developed (HMPs, ACECs, CMAs, CRMPs)	7	180	11	224	11	274	7	115	36	793
6. Coop. Agreements/ MOUs Needed: #	2	3	4	4	5	3	6	4	17	14
7. Maintenance: #	59	17	69	23	76	28	175	65	379	133
8. # of Recovery Plans to be Developed	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
9. # of T & E Plans Implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cost for Objective		406		539		609		1314		2868
Staffing/Skills Required: (# and types of positions)	1 Wildlife Biologist		1 Wildlife Biologist		1 Wildlife Biologist				3	

Appendix E (Continued)

Idaho BLM Budget Crosswalking
Planned Raptor Program

Workload Measures:	FISCAL YEARS									
	1990 - 1991		1992 - 1993		1994 - 1995		1996 - 2000		TOTAL	
	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)
1. Inventory: 000s Acres	17	20	24	24	23	21	32	14	96	78
2. Monitoring: # of Plans	12	163	13	173	13	173	28	418	66	927
3. Project Development: # of Projects	21	106	17	151	8	303	19	508	65	1067
4. Reintroductions: #	0	0	2	21	0	0	0	0	2	21
5. # Plans to be Developed (HMPs, ACECs, CMAs, CRMPs)	1	3	3	43	2	43	0	0	6	89
6. Coop. Agreements/ MOUs Needed: #	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	5
7. Maintenance: #	57	17	62	17	83	21	370	44	572	99
8. # of Recovery Plans to be Developed	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
9. # of T & E Plans Implemented	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total Cost for Objective		312		432		561		983		2288
Staffing/Skills Required: (# and types of positions, workmonth cost should have been incorporated in above)	1 Wildlife Biologist		10 Raptor Specialists*						11	

* Related to staffing of Bureau-wide Raptor Research Unit at Boise.

Appendix E (Continued)

Idaho BLM Budget Crosswalking
Planned Waterfowl Program

Workload Measures:	FISCAL YEARS									
	1990 - 1991		1992 - 1993		1994 - 1995		1996 - 2000		TOTAL	
	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)
1. Inventory: 000s Acres	3	63	1	10	0	10	2	40	6	123
2. Monitoring: # of Plans	33	56	33	56	33	56	85	117	184	285
3. Project Development: # of Projects	22	55	27	80	22	82	38	204	109	421
4. Reintroductions: #	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. # Plans to be Developed (HMPs, ACECs, CMAs, CRMPs)	6	63	15	103	12	52	3	9	36	227
6. Coop. Agreements/ MOUs Needed: #	1	1	2	4	1	3	2	6	6	14
7. Maintenance: #	8	11	8	11	9	16	30	39	55	77
8. # of Recovery Plans to be Developed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. # of T & E Plans Implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cost for Objective		249		264		219		415		1147
Staffing/Skills Required: (# and types of positions)										

Appendix E (Continued)

Idaho BLM Budget Crosswalking
Planned Special Status Species Program

Workload Measures:	FISCAL YEARS									
	1990 - 1991		1992 - 1993		1994 - 1995		1996 - 2000		TOTAL	
	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)
1. Inventory: 000s Acres	176	265	211	253	185	101	287	277	859	897
2. Monitoring: # of Plans	122	181	122	181	124	181	256	429	624	973
3. Project Development: # of Projects	11	71	14	118	19	99	31	290	75	578
4. Reintroductions: #	6	10	6	10	8	16	9	36	29	72
5. # Plans to be Developed (HMPs, ACECs, CMAs, CRMPs)	31	204	25	118	12	33	24	62	92	416
6. Coop. Agreements/ MOUs Needed: #	5	17	8	18	7	15	8	21	31	71
7. Maintenance: #	0	0	1	3	4	11	5	24	10	38
8. # of Recovery Plans to be Developed	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	5	2	7
9. # of T & E Plans Implemented	11	12	5	10	5	10	5	10	26	42
Total Cost for Objective		760		713		467		1154		3094
Staffing/Skills Required: (# and types of positions)	4 Botanists		2 Botanists 1 Aquatic Biologist						7	

Appendix E (Continued)

Idaho BLM Budget Crosswalking
Planned Fisheries Program

Workload Measures:	FISCAL YEARS									
	1990 - 1991		1992 - 1993		1994 - 1995		1996 - 2000		TOTAL	
	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)
1. Inventory: 000's Acres	130	104	165	92	153	46	215	181	663	423
2. Monitoring: # of Plans	85	128	95	138	95	138	210	314	485	718
3. Project Development: # of Projects	8	57	13	77	18	87	25	225	64	446
4. Reintroductions:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. # Plans to be Developed (HMPs, ACECs, CMAs, CRMPs)	12	86	10	84	7	19	13	36	42	225
6. Coop. Agreements/ MOUs Needed: #	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	9	7
7. Maintenance: #	0	0	1	3	2	6	3	14	6	23
8. # of Recovery Plans to be Developed	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	72	1	72
9. # of T & E Plans Implemented	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Total Cost for Objective		377		396		298		844		1915
Staffing/Skills Required: (# and types of positions)	1 Fisheries Biologist		2 Fisheries Biologists						3	

Appendix E (Continued)

Idaho BLM Budget Crosswalking
Planned Riparian Program

Workload Measures:	FISCAL YEARS									
	1990 - 1991		1992 - 1993		1994 - 1995		1996 - 2000		TOTAL	
	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)	Units	Cost (\$000)
1. Inventory: 000s Acres	94	202	14	145	5	60	14	222	127	628
2. Monitoring: # of Plans	80	194	88	222	108	226	264	589	540	1232
3. Project Development: # of Projects	29	225	59	392	50	452	88	760	226	1829
4. Reintroductions:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. # Plans to be Developed (HMPs, ACECs, CMAs, CRMPs)	31	187	32	179	55	504	23	995	141	1865
6. Coop. Agreements/ MOUs Needed: #	3	1	7	3	7	3	4	2	21	9
7. Maintenance: #	55	23	32	22	33	29	38	118	158	192
8. # of Recovery Plans to be Developed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. # of T & E Plans Implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Cost for Objective		832		963		1274		2686		5755
Staffing/Skills Required: (# and types of positions)	1 Fisheries Biologist/ Hydrologist		2 Botanists		1 Fisheries Biologist/ Hydrologist				4	

Appendix F

Fish and Wildlife 2000 Plans

The following is a listing of the initial Bureau Fish and Wildlife 2000 report and the various strategic plans that have been produced through 1989 or are in the development stage. Copies of the various reports can be obtained through the BLM Idaho State Office.

- Fish and Wildlife 2000: A Plan for the Future. 30 p., 1987.

Fisheries

- Anadromous Fish Habitat Management on Public Lands: A Strategy for the Future. 32 p., 1988.
- Fisheries Habitat Management on Public Lands: A Strategy for the Future. 36 p., 1989.

Wildlife

- Rangewide Plan for Management Habitat of Desert Bighorn Sheep on Public Lands. 41 p., 1989.
- Waterfowl Habitat Management on Public Lands: A Strategy for the Future. 43 p., 1989.
- Raptor Habitat Management Under the U.S. Bureau of Land Management Multiple-Use Mandate. Raptor Research Report No. 8, Raptor Research Foundation. 80 p., 1989.

In preparation:

- Upland Game Habitat Management

- Watchable Wildlife

- Animal Inn

Threatened/Endangered Species

- Desert Tortoise Habitat Management on the Public Lands: A Rangewide Plan. 23 p., 1988.

In preparation:

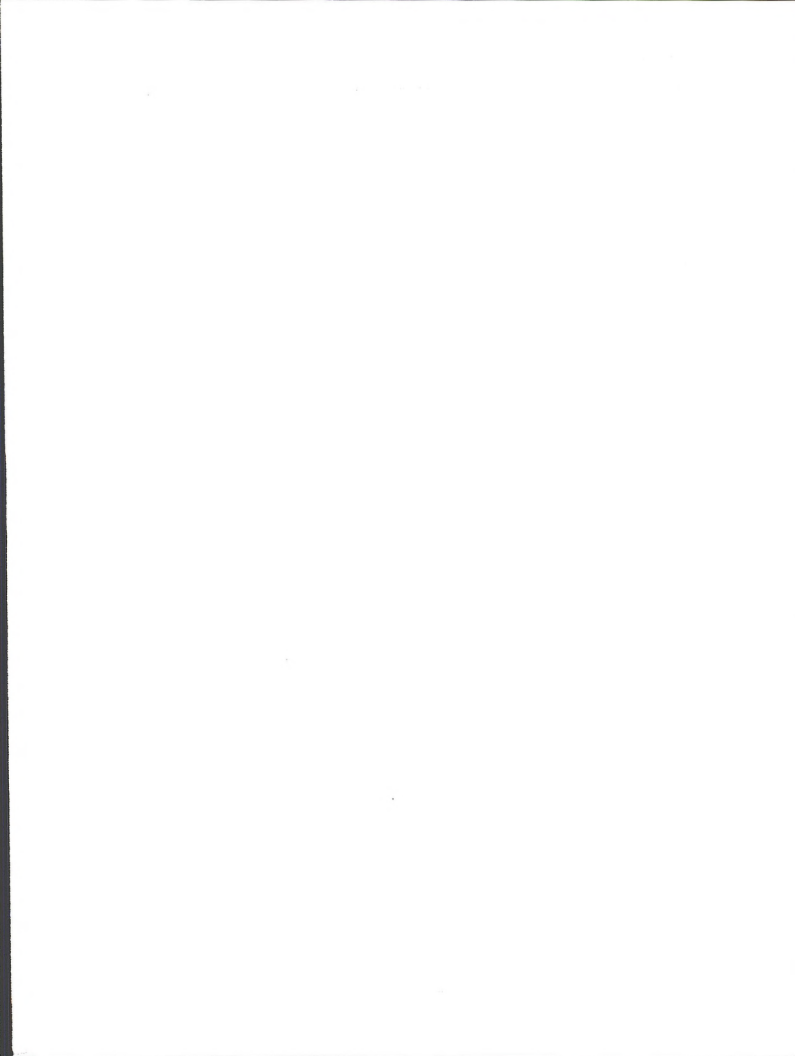
- Special Status Plants
- Special Status Fishes

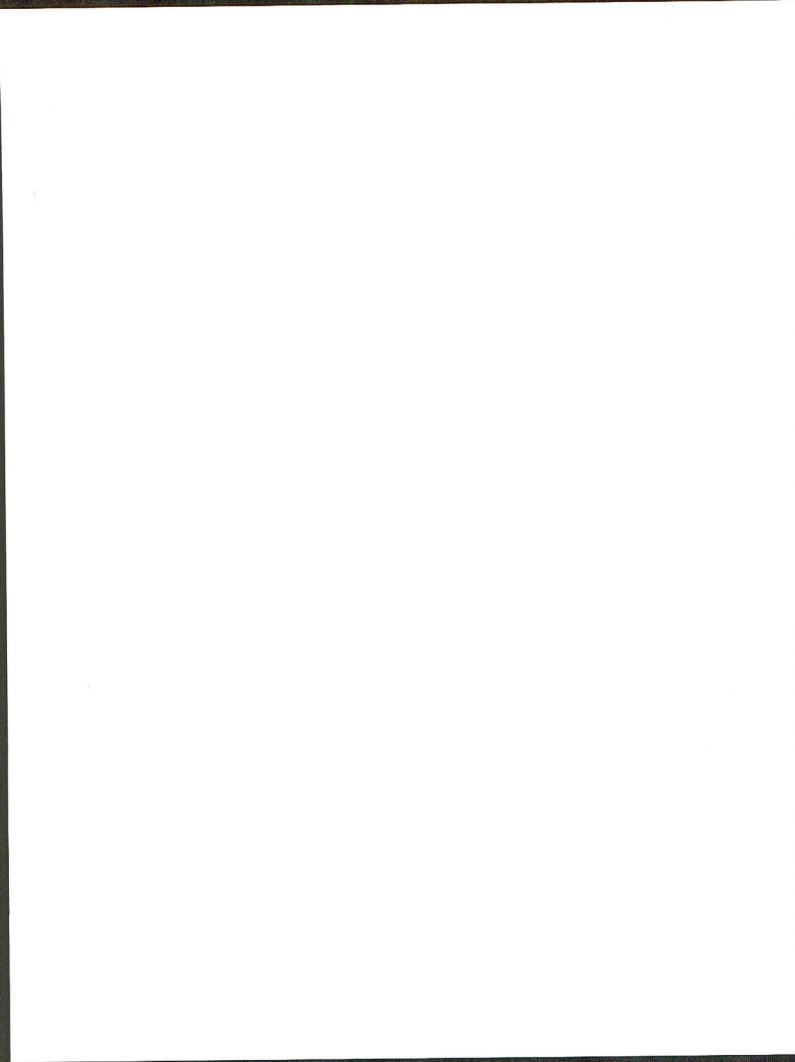
Administrative

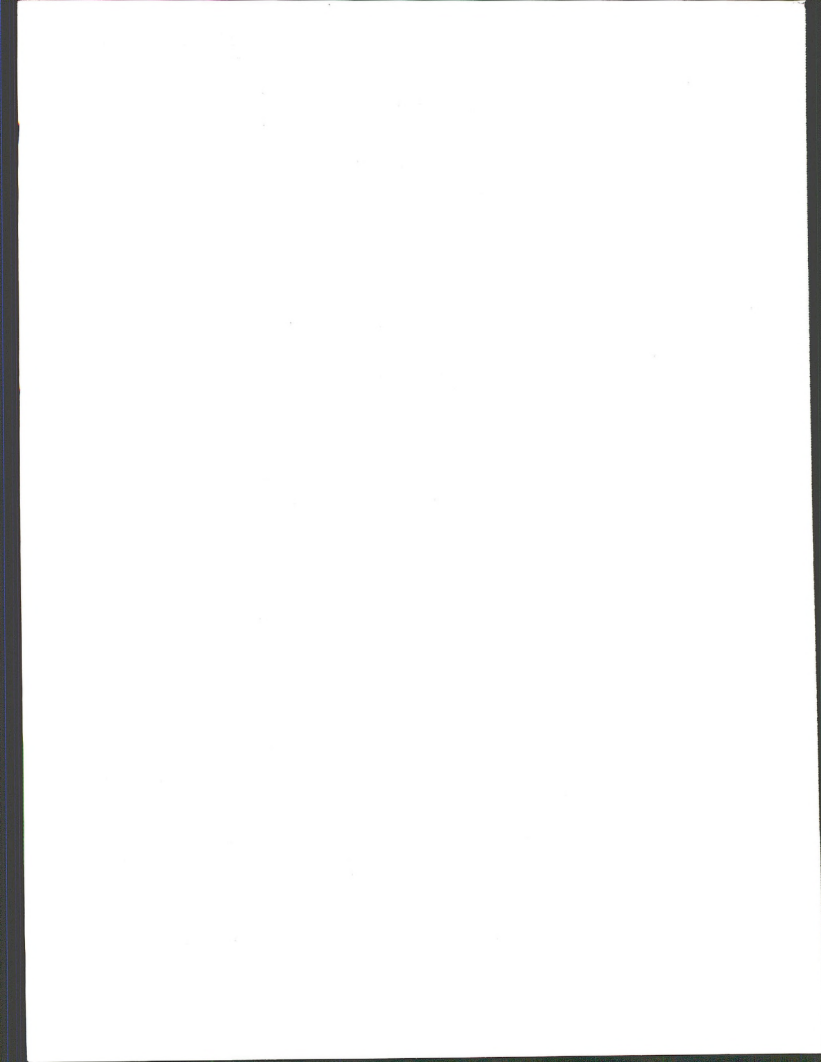
- Findings: Career Management Team for Wildlife and Fisheries Biologists. 55 p., 1987.

In preparation:

- Wildlife and Fisheries Information System (WFIS)
- Strategy Plan for Training Personnel in BLM Wildlife and Fisheries Program.







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